

## Najibullah appeals to U.S.

KABUL (R) — Afghan President Najibullah Sunday accused Pakistan of being behind recent rocket and bomb attacks in Kabul and urged the United States to rein in its ally. In a message to U.S. President George Bush, Najibullah said: "The situation in and around Afghanistan has become critical as a result of Pakistani aggression and interference against the Republic of Afghanistan." He accused Pakistan of colluding with guerrillas to launch terrorist attacks on Kabul. A truck packed with explosives blasted one of Kabul's busiest shopping streets on Saturday (see page 2). The official death toll was nine, but United Nations and hospital sources said 20 had died. Najibullah also blamed Pakistan for last Monday's rocket bombardment of Kabul in which at least 20 people died. The president, who earlier this month threatened that Afghan troops might attack Pakistan if it did not stop sending the rebels, said: "These developments have created serious threats to peace and stability in the region and pose a threat of vast conflict in the region. Indeed the future responsibility of any such situation shall solely rest on Pakistan."

# Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Soviet nuclear sub ablaze

OSLO (R) — Fire broke out on board a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine off northern Norway Sunday, in the third major accident to hit Moscow's underwater fleet in the area in four months. The Norwegian Defence Ministry said the Alfa-class attack submarine had been spotted by a Norwegian vessel, smoke billowing from its conning-tower and under tow on the surface, just before 1500 GMT. "We do not think, from the information that we have so far, that the situation is so dramatic, but we are not sure," said ministry spokesman Erik Senstad. A Soviet tugboat was towing the vessel, which may also have been carrying nuclear weapons, the ministry said. Other Soviet ships were standing by in the area. The submarine was thought to come from the huge northern fleet, based on the nearby Kola Peninsula around the port of Murmansk. Norway's Foreign Ministry said it was making contact with Moscow, but had no further comment. It was the third accident off Norway involving a Soviet submarine in the past four months. "We are not pleased," Senstad said.

Volume 14 Number 4136

AMMAN MONDAY, JULY 17, 1989, DHUL HIJJAH 14, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## King hopes for pressure on Israel from its allies

From Rania Atalla in London

**HIS MAJESTY King Hussein has expressed hope that Israel's supporters would persuade the Zionist state to drop its objection to an international peace conference on the Middle East.**

The King, in an interview with British television aired Saturday night, also reaffirmed his rejection of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "I do not favour it, in the sense that it is obviously, as it is, totally unacceptable. It denies the Palestinians everything they strive to achieve," the King told interviewer Sheena MacDonald of Channel Four's "World This Week" programme.

The King, now on a private visit to Britain where he underwent medical check-ups last week, said: "I believe that the world is moving towards resolving problems wherever they threaten stability in any region of the world and therefore world

peace." "Our area is a very dangerous area," he said. "The will of all must be for peace, for justice and for better conditions, therefore, in our part of the world for future generations."

The King reiterated the Arab call for an international peace conference on the Middle East and said Israel's supporters and allies should apply pressure on it to drop its objections to the conference idea. "I believe that Israel must be persuaded to reveal its position and it's the duty of Israel's friends the world over may save Israel from Israel, and save all of us as a result," he said.

Referring to Shamir's proposal for Palestinian elections, the King noted that the Israeli prime

minister's own Likud party had made it clear that it would never agree to a Palestinian state and that the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising should be ended before elections could be held.

On the internal Jordanian scene, the King said: "I have looked at the past period and I believe that I personally probably was not as involved as I might have otherwise been in the affairs of Jordan internally I had focused my attention on the Arab World and the world scene."

King Hussein said he would work for completely free and democratic elections for a parliament that would represent the Jordanian people.

In response to a question on whether elections to the Lower House of Parliament would allow opposition political parties to participate, King Hussein said:

"There are some limitations within the election law but as far as I am concerned at this point in time, I certainly would wish and would work for completely free elections, giving all Jordanians a chance to run for the elections and to exercise their right to elect a parliament that represents

them." He said the decision to resume parliamentary life had been reached before the riots that hit some parts of the Kingdom in mid-April, and that preparations towards this end were currently taking place.

On the subject of the July 1988 disengagement from the West Bank, King Hussein said that breaking legal and administrative ties helped improve relations with the Palestinians.

"It (the decision) contributed towards movement and motion, focussing the attention of the world on the problem where it lies... the problem of Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil," he said.

As a result, the King said, relations with the Palestinians were now based on confidence and trust.

"In our actions we have ceded sovereignty over the West Bank. Sovereignty is for the Palestinians on their national soil," King Hussein said.

He said a Palestinian state could not threaten Jordan in any form or way. "The question is a question of



Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil. The Palestinians opted for an independent Palestinian state and that is their right," he said.

An independent Palestinian state "could not threaten Jordan in any form or way," he said.

Asked if he thought he would see a solution to the Palestinian problem, which has existed since four decades, the King said: "This is my dearest wish and all that remains for me is to contribute whatever I can with Jordan... so the future generations in our areas can enjoy a life of justice and peace and dignity."

## W. Bank schools said to reopen next Saturday

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel would allow primary schools in the occupied West Bank, which have been closed for most of the uprising, to reopen next Saturday, according to sources quoted by Reuters Sunday.**

The head of the West Bank occupation administration, Brigadier-General Shaike Erez, announced the date at a meeting with school administrators, they said.

Middle and high schools would be reopened gradually thereafter if order was maintained, the sources said.

Israel bowed to international pressure, notably from the United States, and agreed last week to reopen schools for 320,000 West Bank pupils who have been deprived of education for more than a year.

In the town of Gan Yavne,

near Ashdod, angry Israelis staged a two-hour general strike in protest at the killing of a local building contractor by two Palestinians last Friday.

Police initially said the Arab teenagers stabbed Zalmat Shlein in a dispute over money. They now say the two belonged to an uprising committee in the occupied Gaza Strip and killed him out of nationalist motives.

The local council barred Arabs from entering Gan Yavne for a week.

An Islamic fundamentalist group helping to direct the uprising urged Gazans Sunday to burn Israeli-issued entry permits.

In its latest underground leaflet, the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), also urged Palestinians to reject firmly the Israeli proposal for elections.

It said activists in the uprising should collect and burn the

magnetised plastic cards which military authorities have started giving to Gazans who want to enter Israel.

The army has issued 20,000 of the cards so far, but Palestinian activists have often gone to Arab homes or mosques to confiscate them.

The leaflet by Hamas, which has a strong following in Gaza, also said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should halt its dialogue with the United States, which it said was demanding that Palestinians give up their rights.

Hamas vowed that Palestinians would continue their struggle against 22 years of Israeli rule and called for strikes in the occupied territories July 22, in protest at Israel's expulsions of Arabs, and Aug. 9, the start of the uprising's 21st month.

## Jordan welcomes G-7 call for peace conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Sunday welcomed a statement by the summit of the seven industrial nations in Paris calling for an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Group of Seven (G-7) was a positive development and in harmony with the Jordanian position and that of the Arab League.

The seven countries' call for an exchange of land for peace and their support for the Palestinian people's legitimate political rights and their support for the right of all countries in the region to live in peace are a welcome development, the minister said.



Nasouh Al Majali

## Regent voices satisfaction with services to pilgrims

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday voiced satisfaction with the standard of services offered by the various Jordanian teams to Jordanian, West Bank and Palestinian pilgrims who performed this year's Hajj.

Aziz Al Khayyat, Prince Hassan enquired about the conditions of Jordanian, West Bank and Palestinian pilgrims and was reassured by Sheikh Khayyat.

Khayyat pointed out that the Jordanian teams provided all necessary facilities to the pilgrims, thus contributing to the smooth performance of the religious rites.

## Sudan seeking Soviet weapons

JWAIT (Agencies) — Sudan's military leader has asked the United Nations to equip his armed forces with sophisticated weapons, the Kuwait daily Al Nassah reported Sunday.

Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir said in an interview that he had asked "the right charge d'affaires in Khartoum to relay our request to the UN leadership for modernising Sudanese army's weaponry."

"We also expressed our desire to return our relationship with the UN to its pre-1970 state," he told Al Nassah.

In that year, the pro-Moscow Jor Hashem Atta staged an abortive coup against then-President Jaafar Numeiri. The attempt triggered lasting Sudanese hostility towards the Soviet Union.

"We asked Moscow to overhaul Soviet projects in Sudan and to end new projects. We also have vet arms and military equipment which need maintenance," he said.

Bashir toppled Premier Sadeq Mahdi's civilian government in 1989 and formed a 15-member military junta to rule the country. Bashir also said that a rapprochement with Moscow would "eventually help resolve the ethnic issue in the south."

Rebels in the south, backed by Libya, have been fighting since 1983 for greater autonomy in the region, along with economic and administrative reforms.

Bashir said the new military line has received economic aid from Arab countries in the form of fuel, flour and medicines, but is king for military aid as well. "We believe that Arab states interested in enabling Sudan have strong armed forces and active police. Therefore we expect to receive arms from them," he added.

In Abu Dhabi, Bashir said in remarks published Sunday that the country was no longer that he did not expect to keep job for more than four years.

## Beirut suffers worst shelling in 2 months

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival gunners blasted Beirut with about 1,500 shells and rockets overnight, setting apartment buildings ablaze in one of the heaviest duels in nearly two months, police said Sunday.

They said at least one person was killed and 27 were wounded in the bombardment from dusk Saturday to dawn Sunday which left dozens of cars smoldering in the streets of Beirut's both sectors.

The new casualties raised the overall toll to 418 dead and 1,673 injured since the current round of Lebanon's civil war broke out March 8 between army commander Michel Aoun's troops and Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen.

Tens of thousands of residents spent the night in basements and bomb shelters as shells and rockets rained down on the city,

which has been without electricity and water for 48 hours.

There was a two-hour lull at daybreak, allowing people to venture out to supermarkets and bakeries for food supplies. The shelling resumed at mid-morning.

"It's almost two months since we were pounded with such intensity," said a resident of 'Sin Al Fil in east Beirut. Refusing to be named, he said 40 rockets hit his neighbourhood inside a minute.

The duels began with a barrage on the coastline of the Christian-dominated enclave to block shipments of arms supplies from reaching Aoun's forces.

Police said Aoun's gunners struck back with 155-mm howitzers, targeting batteries along west Beirut's seaside districts of 'Ain Mreisseh, Raouche and Ramlet Al Baida.

"The shelling then steadily escalated into random bombard-

ment of residential neighbourhoods," said a police spokesman who cannot be named under standing regulations.

Scores of high-velocity shells crashed near the ports of Jounieh and Byblos north of Beirut, where four cargo ships and a tanker were unloading their cargoes after evading prowling Syrian warships blockading the enclave.

The battles were the fiercest since the Arab League mediated a ceasefire on May 11 although Syrian troops and Aoun's soldiers have fought sporadic artillery battles for weeks.

The heads of state of Morocco, Algeria and Saudi Arabia have been trying to end Lebanon's crisis and their foreign ministers have been shuttling between Syria and Iraq in a bid to bring peace to the country.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss, who heads a civilian cabinet vying for legitimacy with a military cabinet under Aoun, said he was "deeply worried by the spiraling escalation of hostilities."

"The security deterioration in the last two days has wreaked tragic destruction in all areas, further compounding the unbearable living conditions of the people," Hoss said.

He appealed to the Arab League to intensify its efforts to stop the fighting.

The electricity authority has said its power-generating plants in east Beirut have all run out of fuel and stopped functioning since Friday. Lack of electricity brought water distribution stations to a standstill in Beirut and the Christian heartland to the north.

## Indo-Pak rapprochement takes another step

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — The first step in what Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called a "long journey" was taken Sunday when her Indian counterpart Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Islamabad for a day of talks.

"You know for a long journey you have to take a first little step and only then can you reach your destination," Bhutto said in a hastily called news conference at the airport before Gandhi's arrival.

The hostility and mutual suspicion between South Asia's main military powers has been such that Gandhi is the first Indian prime minister to pay a purely bilateral visit to the neighbouring state for nearly three decades.

The two prime ministers, who were among more than 30 world leaders attending last week's celebrations in Paris marking the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, were due to have two hours of talks.

No agenda has been set, but the Afghan civil war, and the disputed Himalayan state of Kashmir were expected to feature in their discussions, diplo-

mats said. Some 2,000 Pakistani Kashmiris demonstrated against the visit in nearby Rawalpindi, eyewitnesses said. Protesters in Karachi burned by Indian flag and chanted slogans such as "No to India-Pakistan amity" and "We don't want division of Kashmir."

Bhutto told a news conference at Islamabad airport that Pakistan's position on Kashmir would be constructive and sensible.

"It is difficult to have a dramatic transformation (in relations)," she said. "But by moving ahead step-by-step relations between the two countries are improving."

Gandhi, 44, arrived direct from Moscow, where he discussed China and Afghanistan, among other subjects, with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the official Soviet news agency TASS said.

Bhutto said she and Gandhi had an informal exchange of views of Afghanistan when they met in Paris. "When there is still civil war going on in Afghanistan, good relations between India and Pakistan have a

sobering effect," she said. Pakistan wants a political settlement in Afghanistan, but not one that includes the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan President Najibullah, supported by India.

In the last two weeks, the Afghan government has stepped up threats against Pakistan if it continues what Kabul charges is direct military intervention in the conflict. Pakistan has said the charges are groundless.

The Afghan conflict has caused tensions in the past but the diplomats said they did not expect the issue to disrupt Sunday's talks in Islamabad. Bhutto and Gandhi are expected to hold a joint news conference Monday morning before Gandhi's return to India.

Moscow talks In Moscow Gandhi and Gorbachev discussed world affairs and economic projects at a Kremlin meeting on Saturday, TASS said.

The two leaders met for four hours with their foreign ministers and ambassadors, and then spoke privately, the agency

said. Gorbachev and Gandhi also discussed China, Afghanistan, and increased activity by the United Nations, TASS said. Both leaders, rejecting Western criticism of the suppression of China's pro-democracy movement, pledged to strengthen ties with Peking, TASS said.

"M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi noted the similarity of positions taken by the Soviet Union and India with regard to recent events in China," the agency said.

It spoke of the two leaders' "determination to further develop good neighbourly relations with that great country."

Gandhi and Gorbachev, who hold frequent meetings under the terms of a 1971 friendship treaty, reiterated their common approach towards a peace settlement in Afghanistan and examined cooperation in several areas, including the military field.

Gandhi invited Gorbachev to pay another official visit to India next year, TASS said. The Soviet leader visited New Delhi in November.

## Gorbachev steals show at Western summit

PARIS (Agencies) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Sunday grabbed centre-stage of the world economic summit, a meeting he did not attend.

The Kremlin leader's unprecedented appeal for economic cooperation with the West prompted U.S. President George Bush to hint that Moscow might eventually be admitted to the capitalist world's most high-powered body, the Group of Seven (G-7).

The seven leaders at the three-day summit had just announced a package of aid for two of the Soviet Union's East bloc allies Saturday when Gorbachev delivered his own appeal.

Bush told a news conference he did not consider the Gorbachev letter an application to join the G-7, but did not rule out that the changes under way in Eastern Europe might lead to that later.

"They are moving toward our open system, our free system, our system of free elections," he said.

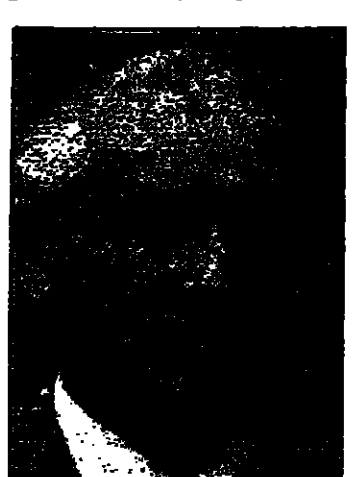
The following are the main conclusions of the summit:

— Continued efforts to keep inflation under control.

— Further reductions in budget deficits are needed in the United States, Canada and Italy.

— Surveillance and coordination of currency policies under existing agreements.

— "Discriminatory or autonomous" trade actions which undermine the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) should be avoided.



Mikhail Gorbachev

A new strengthened debt strategy will provide interest support for debt and debt service reduction.

— Urgent action is needed to preserve the global ecological balance.

— The World Bank should take account of environmental factors when it considers loans.

— Common efforts needed to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases."

— Deforestation must be reversed, tropical forests preserved and temperate forests protected against sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides.

— Condemnation of indiscriminate use of oceans as dumping grounds for industrial waste.

— Urgent need for international

action to support Bangladesh to solve catastrophic flood problem.

— All countries urge to counter drug production, reduce drug taking and counter trafficking.

— Strengthen the role of the United Nations in the war against drugs and set up a financial task force to combat drug money laundering.

— European Community asked to organise a meeting of interested countries to support reforms in Poland and Hungary.

— G-7 will be "flexible and forthcoming" in efforts to help Poland reschedule its \$39-billion foreign debt.

Japanese Prime Minister Soudo Uno said the leaders' stand condemning Chinese government repression reflects Japan's views that China should be harshly criticised but not punished to such an extent that it is totally isolated.

"It was a splendid summit," Uno told reporters. "It was my first summit and I was able to talk to all leaders gathered here. We were able to trade views satisfactorily."

Bush said the leaders had spent "a lot of time" discussing the letter from Gorbachev.

"We consider the letter to be a constructive and innovative gesture which we welcome and will take very seriously," said Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, adding that he would discuss it with Gorbachev when he visits Moscow next November.

مكتبة الأمل



## 'Historic, unprecedented' phenomenon emerging

### U.N. assured of continued Sudan relief despite conflict

By Ghadeer Taber  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Since the turn of the century, civilian casualties in armed conflicts have been on the increase — accounting for almost 90 per cent of deaths and injuries — but a slow, steady phenomenon is emerging where human considerations take priority over military interests; the most pronounced signs of the trend are visible in Sudan, where warring parties have undertaken that famine and drought-relief efforts will continue despite a six-year-old civil war.

Relief operations have survived the July 7 military coup in Sudan, and the transition of power from a civilian government to a military regime in Khartoum will not bring an end to ongoing relief efforts in the country; and, if anything, the new regime is anxious to ensure that relief operations continue without any hindrance, according to Farid Rahman, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) representative in Khartoum.

Rahman, who visited the UNICEF regional office in Amman last week, recalled that the leader of the Sudanese regime, Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, who took the reins of power after toppling the civilian government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al-Mahdi, had reassured the U.N. of his cooperation with relief efforts in southern Sudan, where a rebel movement has been fighting the government since 1984.

Rahman said UNICEF Executive Director James Grant and Regional Director Richard Reid, who happened to be in Khartoum on the day of the coup were summoned by Bashir less than 24 hours after the apparently bloodless military rebellion.

"The general assured Mr. Grant, a special representative of the U.N. secretary general and head of Operation Lifeline Sudan, that nothing would be done to disrupt relief efforts," Rahman told the Jordan Times

in an interview. "Operation Lifeline Sudan," a U.N.-led effort to stockpile food and relief supplies for about two million famine-stricken Sudanese, involves moving provisions to needy areas before seasonal rains hit the region. The operation, which was launched after the U.N. mediated a tacit safe-conduct agreement between the Mahdi government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in March, has been going ahead as planned without any major problems, according to Rahman.

"Almost 70 per cent of the targeted supplies are already in place and the operation is going ahead smoothly," he said. "Fortunately, rains were also delayed and this has helped our efforts."

**Complex operation**  
"The relief effort is a complex operation with many activities going on at the same time," he explained. "There are airplanes bringing in relief from Khartoum into the south; airplanes moving in from Kenya to the north; others moving in from Uganda; there are trains moving from Hoggak and Baba Mouss into Aweil in the south; there are barges moving in from the north. Then there is the whole distribution network."

The UNICEF official expressed confidence that a repeat of last year's disaster — when an estimated 250,000 Sudanese died of starvation, malnutrition and diseases — has been averted by Operation Lifeline Sudan.

"We have prepositioned food and supplies in key locations. We do not foresee any recurrence of what happened last year," he said. "The only thing that is worrying us is that there could be isolated pockets where people need help," he said, adding that efforts are under way to pinpoint such areas.

Rahman also said that during Bashir's meeting with Grant and Reid, the general "expressed concern over some areas where relief was not reached

and urged that we give attention to these areas." Bashir's anxiety over relief efforts and his determination to honour the Mahdi-SPLA accord on safe conduct for relief convoys is the latest manifestation of a much-welcomed trend in regional conflicts, according to Rahman.

**Historic cooperation**  
"What is happening in Sudan is historic and unprecedented," he said. "In recent history, we do not have an example where parties to a conflict have agreed to give humanitarian values priority over the conflict."

He pointed out that Operation Lifeline Sudan could not have materialised without such agreement and the threat of death by starvation would have been very real for hundreds of thousands of people.

"It can be described as a model which other countries can follow, especially in these times where there are so many regional conflicts where civilians pay a very heavy price," Rahman said.

"The nature of conflicts and their impact on civilians are changing," he said. "During World War I, the casualties were estimated at 90 per cent soldiers and 10 per cent civilians."

"In World War II, the proportion grew to 50-50 — including Hiroshima and Nagasaki (where the U.S. used the first-ever atomic bombs in a military conflict) — and the figures have grown to 90 per cent civilian and 10 per cent military."

"So there is a need for a new ethic, a new convention which would protect civilians from the devastating effects of war" and this is what, by design or coincidence, happens to be taking shape in Sudan, according to the UNICEF official.

Rahman recalled that UNICEF had managed to arrange limited truces between government forces and rebels in El Salvador in 1983 and between rival militia forces in Lebanon in 1987 to conduct national vaccination programmes for children. But, the marked dif-

ference in the case of Sudan is that "the arrangement is not limited to one or two ways," he said. "The agreement is based on a definite plan of action over months and it has been honoured without any hitch."

In essence, the truce agreement permitting Operation Lifeline Sudan stipulates that neither the government forces nor the rebels will interfere with movement of relief supplies, whether through government-controlled territories or SPLA-held areas and regardless of the intended beneficiaries of the aid.

"Of course, as we found out, there are forces (in both areas) — brigands or bandits or whatever you want to call them — which have somehow attempted to attack the relief convoys," said Rahman, who assumed his post in Khartoum late last year. "Now, there is a tacit undertaking that the government will offer (armed) escorts for the convoys through government-held areas and that the SPLA will offer protection for them through rebel-held territories."

According to the UNICEF official, at least two attacks made on relief convoys passing through the southern heartland of Sudan were staged by the nomadic "topaza" tribe, infamous for cattle-rustling and lawlessness. In another incident, hundreds of hungry villagers plundered an 18-wagon train carrying relief supplies with help from "SPLA mavericks." Rahman was reluctant to discuss the issue further. Obviously, what is important to the U.N. is that vital supplies did reach the needy, through plunder of otherwise.

The cooperation between Khartoum and the SPLA has created "a powerful force, a dynamic towards peace," said Rahman. "Putting humanitarian concerns first, the periods of ceasefire, and corridors of tranquillity all contribute to the peace effort in the country," he said.

Rahman stressed that Operation Lifeline Sudan, estimated to cost around \$200 million, is



Civilians have been paying highest price in regional conflicts, but what is emerging in Sudan is a trend to hold humanitarian interests — unimpaired relief operations for famine and drought victims — above everything else.

"comprehensive, total effort involving six or seven parties — the government, the rebel movement, the donor states, the entire U.N. system and structure, the government's Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, non-governmental agencies and last, but not the least, the International Committee of the Red Cross." UNICEF estimates that the operation will help some 400,000 people on the "north-south transition zone," 800,000 in areas directly under SPLA control and another 400,000 in areas involved in direct military conflicts between the government and rebels.

How long will the cycle of natural disasters and international relief handouts continue in Sudan? Are there any long-term plans to come up with a comprehensive solution to the problem or at least to alleviate the gravity of natural calamities such as drought and famine?

"Of course, it is one of the important aspects of our relief efforts," said Rahman. "The supplies we distribute include seeds and agricultural implements in a bid to encourage young men and women into farming and self-reliance. But it is a long-term process and we are only in its initial stages."

## Somalia calm after violence

NAIROBI (Agencies) — Somali security forces have been rounding up people in the capital city Mogadishu during the two days since clashes with Muslim worshippers left nearly two dozen dead, residents said Sunday.

The government appeared to be using the security forces to prevent a repeat of Friday's violence when Somali police say 23 people were killed and 59 were wounded, according to residents interviewed by telephone.

The residents, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said they did not know how many people had been picked up, who or why.

Mogadishu, with the exception of the detentions, had returned to normal Sunday, they said. None of them reported hearing the occasional gunfire that continued into the early hours Sunday.

They did not know whether a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed Friday and Saturday would continue.

A New Zealand national, Vincent Gason, was among those wounded Friday when fighting erupted about midway between security forces and Muslims as the worshippers left prayer services, the British embassy said. The embassy, which handles New Zealand affairs in Somalia, said Gason got caught in cross-fire.

Residents said the security forces were waiting outside the mosque when prayers ended and it appeared they were there to forestall demonstrations against the Thursday arrest of several Muslim religious leaders.

It was unclear why the religious leaders were detained or whether there was any connection between their arrests, Friday's violence and last Sunday's assassination of Mogadishu's Roman Catholic Bishop Salvatore Pietro Colombo, the residents said. The government has said repeatedly the fighting was started by "troublemakers hiding behind the banner of religion" and the

security forces tried to contain the situation peacefully. The Ministry of Interior said the troops only opened fire after being attacked by protesters wielding sticks, stones and knives.

Residents could not say whether the government casualty toll was accurate and that the area of the violence had been closed to the public since Friday.

State radio said those who died in Friday's disturbances were buried Saturday afternoon and that all but two of the dead had been identified.

Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre Saturday offered his condolences to the relatives of those who died and assured his people "things were back to normal."

Siad Barre, in a radio broadcast, said the clashes were caused by a "few people who are nothing but bandits."

The president told the armed forces to stop "firing at random" as this could alarm people and he urged Somalis not to rush out of doors if they heard shooting.

Mogadishu Radio Saturday broadcast a statement from the police command giving the casualty toll in the clashes as 23 dead and 59 wounded. It said the troubles were now over.

Siad Barre said: "Yesterday there was a problem. Some people died in riots. We pray for their souls to rest in peace."

"We hope that inasmuch as the events were confined to a small area, there will be no more problems."

"Meanwhile, the Somali people should remain vigilant and not allow themselves to be worried by such insignificant noises... do not take it as anything serious, because it is actually nothing."

Siad Barre, who has ruled Somalia for the last 20 years, has come under growing pressure since the rebel Somali National Movement stepped up its guerrilla war in the north last year.

## Kabul truck-bomb death toll rises

KABUL (Agencies) — Eleven people died overnight in hospitals, raising the death toll to 20 from a truck-bomb that exploded Saturday in downtown Kabul, hospital sources said Sunday.

"The death toll may go up, because we still have people in critical condition," said a doctor, who asked that neither he nor the hospital be identified.

No one has claimed responsibility for Saturday's midday blast, but the government has accused rebels and unidentified foreigners.

About 40 people were injured. Many lost arms or legs.

The Soviet-backed Communist government, which has been under attack by Mujahideen guerrillas for a decade, tightened security in the city of 2.2 million. Tanks and armoured personnel carriers patrolled the city overnight.

The government said the bomb, which was concealed in a Toyota truck, may have contained as much as 500 kilograms of dynamite. It left a crater two metres wide and one metre deep in the pavement of Nader Shah Road.

When the bomb detonated, the normally busy street was less crowded because of celebrations marking 'Eid Al Adha.

"The explosion is the work of our opponents and foreign agents who support them," Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said Saturday.

He did not mention any country, but Afghanistan has frequently accused neighbouring Pakistan of carrying out operations across the border.

The White House has decided to increase arms supplies to Afghan rebels to counter a big increase in Soviet arms shipments to the Kabul government, the Washington Post reported Sunday.

The Post, quoting unidentified administration officials, said supplies would include ordnance capable of destroying airfields and aircraft.

It quoted a senior U.S. official as saying Moscow had made an extraordinary investment in the Kabul government after the Soviet troop withdrawal Feb. 15, sending arms worth from \$200 million to \$300 million a month since early March.

## Israel: Ties with U.S. near 'moment of truth'

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's relations with the United States are approaching "a moment of truth" over Washington's deepening ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the director of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office said Sunday.

Director-general Yossi Ben-Aharon said in an interview with Reuters that the Bush administration was risking its credibility and was destroying an Israeli initiative by continuing to talk to the PLO.

It was the harshest statement of concern about ties with the United States, Israel's best friend, in the seven months since Washington began a dialogue with the PLO.

Israel criticised what it called a new level of U.S.-PLO talks after the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, Robert Pelletreau, met Salah Khalaf, a top Palestinian leader.

"We are reaching a moment of truth because has to be a decision by the parties concerned, primarily by the United States, whether to continue the dialogue with the PLO or to proceed with moving the Israeli initiative to fruition. The two are mutually exclusive," Ben-Aharon said.

"If the present situation continues, we are going to have a problem which will impact on U.S.-Israeli relations and on U.S. credibility in Israel's eyes," he said.

His remarks appeared to strike back at U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, who questioned Israel's sincerity in proposing Palestinian elections after Shamir's right-wing Likud party attached headline constraints to the initiative.

Under the proposal, the 1.7 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would elect negotiators to discuss limited self-rule with Israel.

The plan, backed by the United States, has met Arab scepticism, especially from the PLO which engaged Washington in dialogue last December after Chairman Yasser Arafat recognised Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism.

"The Palestinians are no fools," Ben-Aharon said. They could see that the United States was continuing talks with the PLO in disregard of what he called "terror" attacks against Israel.

For Palestinians "the inevitable conclusion is that, at least as far

as the U.S. is concerned, the only valid interlocutor seems to be the PLO, and that of course creates formidable obstacles for us," he said.

Ben-Aharon said Shamir had met secretly with unidentified Palestinians from the occupied territories to try to win support for the elections proposal and to persuade them that the PLO cannot solve their problems.

"This is a serious attempt to come to terms with the issues and to see if there is a willingness among Palestinians who would be willing to deal with us," he said.

Ben-Aharon is regarded as Shamir's most hardline adviser. Ben-Aharon declined to name the Palestinians Shamir met but he said they came from a wide spectrum of opinion among people of stature.

Asked if they included PLO supporters, he said: "As wide a spectrum as possible. I don't want to go into details. We don't really need to have anyone parrot the PLO position because that is clearly available and evident."

Ben-Aharon said a proposed U.S. mission to Israel this week to test Israel's sincerity about the elections proposal might have been put off to avoid giving the

impression that Washington was interfering in Israeli politics.

Israel's ruling Likud and Labour parties, at odds over the conditions added by Likud to the plan, appeared Sunday to be edging towards a compromise.

Ben-Aharon insisted that Israel had never spoken to the PLO and never would.

Asked about Washington's reaction to Israel's refusal, he said: "They say they will not press us to talk with the PLO. But we are just closing our eyes to reality."

"When the U.S. is talking to the PLO, it is interpreted by the world as something which is tacitly accepted by Israel, which is not the fact."

Ben-Aharon said Arab states maintained belligerence against Israel despite assurances by west European governments.

"European leaders told the prime minister in his last tour they are convinced there is a change of heart on the part of what one of the leaders defined as the good Arabs or what one may define as the moderate Arabs," he said.

"We find that there is nothing in practice to show that this is indeed the case," he contended.

## Danish woman describes interrogation in Israel

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — A Danish woman interrogated in Israel in an alleged murder plot said Saturday she was coerced to sign a confession in a language she did not understand.

Ulla Lyngsby was expelled and returned to Denmark Friday. The Israeli ambassador in Copenhagen said she had admitted gathering intelligence for a planned attack against Denmark's chief rabbi.

Prime Minister Poul Schueter released a statement expressing "fears for the lives and security of well-known Danish citizens," and said the government had kept parliament's security committee informed of the threats.

But he said there was no evidence to warrant a prosecution in a Danish court.

The case has caused a stir in Denmark and sparked criticism of the Danish intelligence service, PET, for cooperating with the Israeli Mossad against a Danish citizen.

Schueter, quoting from a Justice Ministry statement issued Thursday, said "international terrorism made cooperation with foreign intelligence agencies... necessary to protect the lives of Danes whether, at home or abroad."

In an interview with Ekstra Bladet, a tabloid with a reputation for sensationalism, Lyngsby said that when she travelled to

Israel as a tourist earlier this month, she was arrested, denied permission to contact the Danish embassy or a lawyer, and that her interrogators threatened to kill her Palestinian boyfriend.

The paper said she was accused of helping to plot attacks in Israel against Denmark's chief rabbi Bent Melchior and against Herbert Fundik, a prominent Jew and editor of the influential Politiken newspaper.

Melchior was reported to have known nothing about the case until he returned Thursday from a two-week visit to Israel.

Israel Friday expelled Lyngsby who was arrested at Ben Gurion airport on suspicion of trying to smuggle money to Palestinians involved in the 19-month-old uprising.

Lyngsby, 25, who is pregnant and lives with a Palestinian in Denmark, denied in an interview with Ritzau, the Danish national news agency, having ever worked for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or smuggled money into Israel to fund anti-Israeli activities.

She was held after Israeli airport security officials said cash was in her luggage. Some press reports here said it was apparently to help finance the uprising.

Due to Israeli censorship neither Israel nor Denmark has been able to confirm the exact charges against Lyngsby.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 73111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programmes
17:00	Flying Doctors
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Local series
19:15	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:30	News in Arabic
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Local programmes
23:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:10	Les Pique Assiettes
18:30	Documentary
19:00	News in French
19:15	Weekly Sport magazine
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties
20:30	"Around the World in 80 Days"
21:10	News in English
22:00	Local programmes
22:20	Gentlemen and Players
PRAYER TIMES	
04:54	Fajr (Sunrise)
05:31	Dhuhr
12:46	'Asr
16:22	Maghreb
19:47	'Isha

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweifich Tel. 810740	Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 63785.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.	Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	Terrace Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.	Anglican Church Tel. 625383. Tel. 628543.
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 711351.	Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 712521.
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 711751.	Armenian International Church Tel. 685326.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
A slight drop in temperatures is expected and winds will be north-westerly moderate freshening at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Ahmad Al Dagh	676473
Dr. Ahmad Al Dagh	626640
Dr. Isam Abu Riza	681967
Dr. Jamal Abu Bakr	746426
Firas pharmacy	661912
Sanderson pharmacy	782336
Al Asasa pharmacy	637055
Nairoukh pharmacy	623672
Al Salhan pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shneissini pharmacy	637660
IRBID:	
Dr. Mohammad Al Ta'ani	(-)
Al Sharna pharmacy	965238
ZARQA:	
Dr. Rabah Al Bouni	(-)
Khalifah pharmacy	965417
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Police Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 627777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843002
Traffic Police	896300
Public Security Department	630321
University Hospital	845845
Hotel Complaints	620800
Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	775111
Repairs	621001
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	775111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	(-)
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813613/32
Khalifah Maternity, J. Amn	664261/6
Al-Jalal Maternity, J. Amn	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642562
Mallat, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsa	664174
Shamsa Hospital	669131
Queen Alia Hospital	662240/50
Amal Hospital	674155
Al-Manshar Hospital	667279
The Islamic, Abdali	666177/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	666164/6
Irish, Al-Muhajir	771013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	775111/26
Army, Marika	891611/25
Queen Alia Hospital	662240/50
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983232
Great Catholic Hospital	(02)272725
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital	(02)271100
IBID:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)273555
Great Catholic Hospital	(02)272725
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital	(02)271100
AQABA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(09)314111

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
09:30	Dubai (EK)
10:10	Sana'a (YF)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:20	Istanbul (TK)
10:30	Cairo (MS)
10:35	Bahrain, Sharjah (GF)
10:40	Kuwait (KU)
10:45	Baghdad (IA)
10:50	Baghdad (AF)
10:55	Paris (AF)
11:00	Baghdad (AF)
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in file per kg.	
Apple (golden)	600 / 500
Apple (red)	300 / 250
Apple (saskani)	350 / 300
Apricot	900 / 800
Banana	400 / 350
Banana (Mukammal)	350 / 300
Beans	250 / 200
Cabbage	60 / 40
Carrots	150 / 120
Cauliflower	150 / 120
Corn	150 / 120
Cucumbers	180 / 140
Eggplant	110 / 70
Garlic	250 / 200
Grapes	



## Regent cables good wishes to Iraqi, French leaders

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has sent a cable of good wishes to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Iraq's National Day.

In the cable the Regent wished the Iraqi president continued health and happiness and further progress and prosperity for the Iraqi people.

The Regent earlier sent a cable of good wishes to French President Francois Mitterrand on his country's National Day, following 200 years since the French revolution.

The Regent congratulated Mitterrand on the anniversary and said that the French revolution of 1789 carried the message of fraternity, liberty and equality to all the peoples of the world, and served as a beacon showing the way for a better future.

"The French revolution carried a message which left its mark in history and human culture, and paved the way for the protection of human rights" around the world, Prince Hassan said in his cable.

Jordan, the Regent said, "appreciates your wise policies, marked with Open-mindedness, and France's leading role in unifying the nations of Europe to create a great power that would establish stability and lead the world towards further progress."



HRH Crown Prince Hassan

Jordan, he added, appreciates France's continued endeavours to help establish peace and security in the Middle East; and it takes pride in the strong friendship with France, which is based on mutual respect and close cooperation.

Here in Amman, the French Ambassador Denis Banchard hosted a reception at the embassy to mark the 200th anniversary of the French revolution and France's National Day. Senior officials, ambassadors, heads of various organisations and journalists attended the reception.

## Bonn to support Jordan's private sector projects

BONN (Petra, J.T.) — The West German government has expressed its readiness to allocate loans that will finance Jordan's private sector projects and help the Agricultural Credit Corporation to promote its operations in the rural areas of Jordan, according to Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz.

The minister made the statement here during his visit to take part in the Jordanian-West German Joint Economic Committee meetings which opened last Monday.

The Joint Committee discussed two main issues: Bonn's development loans to Jordan, which now stand at 35 million marks annually, and technical and economic assistance to the Kingdom, which range between 12 to 14 million marks annually, the minister noted in a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA).

The West German side, he said, has displayed a great degree of understanding of Jordan's economic reforms programme. Bonn has also expressed willingness to help Jordan carry out a development project in the Zarqa River basin that is being financed by West German and Arab financial organisations.

Referring to the Kingdom's foreign debt, the minister said that the government has now agreed with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to reschedule these debts, but everything depends on the outcome of a meeting to be held in Paris shortly. The minister noted that the West German government has voiced support for the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), which includes Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen, and said that the new group will boost regional cooperation.

In an interview with the Jordan Times last month, West German Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels said that Bonn will assist Jordan's efforts to overcome its present economic difficulties by supporting the Kingdom at various international agencies and bodies to reschedule its debts.

Jordan, recipient of the largest amount of West German aid in per capita terms, has received about 1.2 billion marks in direct and indirect assistance since 1955, according to Bartels. In addition to economic and trade relations, Bonn and Amman have also nurtured strong cultural links.

# Jordan celebrates Eid Al Adha

AMMAN (J.T.) — Government departments and public organisations Monday resume work after a five-day holiday on Eid Al Adha (Feast of Sacrifice) that marked the end of the pilgrimage season in Mecca.

Eid Al Adha which fell on Thursday was celebrated in Jordan with religious ceremonies held in various mosques around the country.

The main celebration was held at Al Hussein Mosque downtown Amman and attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, ministers and other dignitaries as well as a large crowd of worshippers.

The preacher at the ceremony, Dr. Ibrahim Keilani, paid tribute to the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and called for closer national unity in the face of common challenges.

"Jordan is currently witnessing continued economic, political and psychological pressure to capitulate and to give in to the Israeli enemy's demands and dictates," Dr. Keilani noted.

He said that Jordan "will resist all pressure and will continue to march towards progress and development."

The preacher sent greetings to the Palestinian people who are now involved in a struggle for freedom from occupation.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein and Prince Ghazi Ibn Mohammad were among the worshippers who, after the prayers, met with the Regent to express their good wishes.

The Regent and other members of the Royal family later visited the tombs of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Kingdom, and the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah, where they laid

wreaths and recited verses from the Holy Koran.

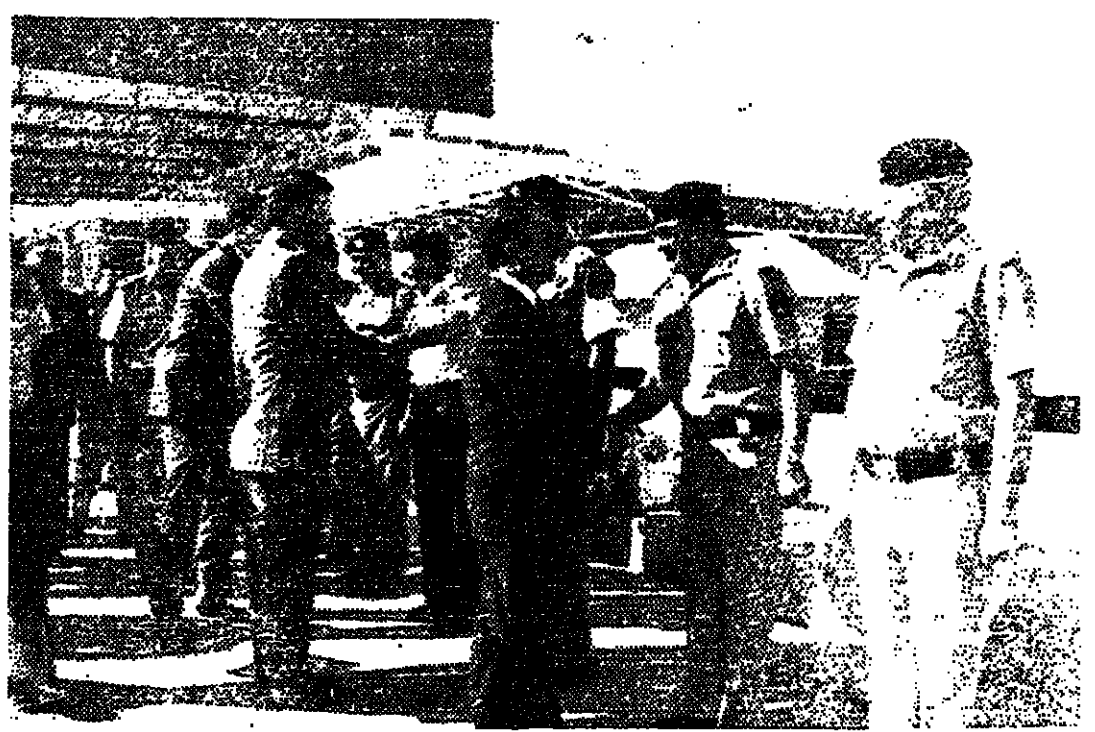
In Aqaba, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein attended Eid Al Adha prayers at a local mosque along with worshippers and local officials.

At a reception held at Al Hussein Youth City in Amman, the Regent, met with senior officers of the Armed Forces, the Intelligence Service, the Public Security Department and Civil Defence Departments who expressed their good wishes on Eid Al Adha.

The Royal Court received cables of good wishes from Jordanian citizens, officials and heads of various organisations. Cables also came from heads of state of Arab, Muslim and friendly nations.

Prince Hassan received telephone calls from heads of state of Egypt, Iraq, and North Yemen enquiring about King Hussein's health and expressing congratulations on Eid Al Adha.

Similar telephone calls also came from the heads of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Syria.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receiving greetings Sunday on the occasion of 'Eid Al Adha from officers of the Armed Forces at the Al Hussein Youth City.

## U.N. official praises Jordan's anti-drug operations

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Despite geographical barriers, difficulties in monitoring its vast desert terrain and increased activities by drug traffickers, Jordan's anti-drug operations are highly praiseworthy and the Kingdom's enforcement authorities are doing an excellent job, according to the general secretary of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

Giuseppe Di Gennaro, who was here on a four-day working visit earlier last week for a close, on-the-spot review of Jordan's activities in combating the drug

menace, said the Kingdom was doing "a great service to the international community" by effectively enforcing and maintaining its battle against narcotics trafficking through its territory.

The UNFDAC gives advice, funding or equipment only upon the request of a given government. Gennaro, who reviewed the activities of the Jordanian drug enforcement officials, noted that the Arab World has been plagued recently by a rapid increase of consumption, production, processing and trafficking of drugs. Which, he said, "are of serious detriment to the country's political, social, economic, democratic and cultural well-being."

Gennaro pointed out that the major producer of hashish and opium derivatives (heroin), Lebanon, exports up to 800 tonnes of hashish per year. "More than half of that goes to Egypt, where you have the highest estimated consumption of drugs in the Arab World."

The assistant-secretary-general pointed out that although Jordan

has not yet been affected, it must continue to fortify itself against an onslaught of the quickly spreading "drug phenomenon."

"Drug traffickers have seen openings for new markets in the Arab World and they will do their best to exploit these openings."

Sooner or later a transit country such as Jordan is likely to become a victim of drug abuse. In order to prevent this the police and the public security forces have been exerting a maximum effort to control the flow of drugs that transits through Jordan.

The Border and Bedouin Police have been of great help in this according to Gennaro. "The fact that 80 per cent of Jordan is desert does not help the anti-narcotics and counterfeit units a great deal."

After Gennaro and Lewin Bo, a technical advisor in law enforcement matters — also on a working visit to Jordan — reviewed anti-drug enforcement program-

mes in Jordan, they came to the conclusion that the "assistance given to the anti-narcotics and counterfeit unit has been utilised to the utmost."

Gennaro added that the unit is facing a lot of problems because traffickers take advantage of the desert. He also noted that he saw an "excellent coordination" between Colonel Ghalib Zu'bi's Anti-Narcotics Department and the Desert Police (Badia), headed by Fawaz Al Zabin and their cooperation with General Abdul Hadi Al Majali, the director of the Public Security Department.

According to Gennaro the Jordanian government presented him with a "master plan" which entails plans to curb the flow of narcotics through Jordan.

After visiting anti-drug stations in Ramtha and Aqaba (which is the outlet of drugs to Egypt), Gennaro remarked that Jordan

could play an important regional role in not only curbing the flow of drugs but also establishing a drug rehabilitation centre for the region.

According to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who met with Gennaro, so far drug addicts in Jordan have been committed to institutions for the mentally ill. The medical attention they receive there is likely to be a far cry from the treatment they should be getting.

This although Jordan has a relatively small percentage of drug addicts, a rehabilitation centre, which would serve for Jordan and the whole region, would be ideal, according to Gennaro.

The visitors noted that it is impossible to estimate what percentage of the world's drug trafficking flows through Jordan.

He pointed out that drug abuse is an immense problem in developing countries. "The frightening thing is that it can spread in a very short time. Pakistan is a good example of how a country that was almost free of drug users 9 years ago has developed into a centre for drug trafficking and abuse in less than a decade. Official estimates place the number of drug addicts anywhere from half a million to 1 million people in Pakistan today."

Gennaro said he was very impressed by the efficiency of the Jordanian drug enforcement officials. They felt that Jordan "was willing and able to deal with the drug phenomena."

Despite the many theories developed on the reasons for the growth of drug abuse, Gennaro feels that the "drug phenomena" is not related to any "specific social, economic, or political phe-

nomena." According to him there seems to be no particular reason for the rapid growth of this almost epidemic addiction.

"All human problems now, days seem to be conducive to drug abuse. The drug culture seems to be giving youth another alternative to solve their problems," he said.

Complimentary to Jordan's suggestions that a drug rehabilitation centre be set up in the country, Gennaro suggested that Jordanians be trained to deal with drug addiction. "This would entail visits and training abroad on studies of the different methodologies on how to deal with drug addiction," he added that the most recent trends have tended to be less permissive, stressing rigorous approaches.

Since no two addicts are alike, technically each case should be handled differently, but even in the developed countries neither the funding nor the staff is available for such individual treatment.

He added that one of the most successful approaches to addiction was the therapeutic approach, which creates an all-embracing atmosphere, which entails a support system for the drug abuser. However, this is very costly and time consuming.

During his four-day visit to Jordan (July 9-13), Gennaro was awarded the Al-Ishtiklal Medal of the First Order by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein.

"This indicates the high priority that the Jordanian leadership places on keeping Jordan free of drugs. I am extremely impressed," he concluded.

## Bashir receives women's delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the General Federation of Jordanian Women Haifa Al Bashir Saturday received a women's delegation representing university graduates, Rotarians and Armenian ladies and discussed with them the forthcoming parliamentary election in Jordan and the women's role in this process.

Bashir called on them to register their names on the election lists during the period Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, 1989.

## Jordan to have 2 private universities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Higher Education (CHE) has given its consent for the establishment of two private universities in Jordan, according to Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

The paper quoted Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad as saying that one of the two universities to be called the Amman Private University will be established in the Balqa region while the other, to be called the University of Applied Sciences, will be established in the Amman area.

The minister, who is also the council's chairman said that the decision was made following a thorough study of several applications made by a number of groups wishing to set up universities in the Kingdom.

According to the paper, the University of Applied Sciences has already been registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade as a share-holding company with a JD 10 million capital of which 60 per cent has been paid.

Most of the 800 shareholders in the new university, the report said, are Jordanian expatriates who will be sending their children to Jordan for higher studies following their secondary education abroad.

The paper quoted coordinators of the new university as saying that it will open its doors for students in the second half of the 1990-1991 academic year.

The other university is to be set up at the "Saru" district, 10 kilometres west of Amman, according to the report which did not disclose a date for its commencement.

"With the establishment of the two universities, Jordan will have six universities."

The report said that the council will decide on the number of students to be accepted by the existing four universities once the results of the Tawjihi examinations are announced, most likely before the end of July.

The paper quoted Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour as saying that marking of the papers were still going on before Eid Al Adha feast.

The paper said that registration for the continuing students at the four universities for the autumn semester, was to begin on July 22.

## Arab industry ministers to discuss closer ties

TUNIS (Petra) — Ministers of Industry from Jordan and other Arab countries will attend a meeting here in October to chart new ways for closer cooperation among Arab states in industrial fields and to deal with obstacles impeding industrial coordination.

An Arab League spokesman said that the ministers will take part in the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) meeting which is scheduled to open in October, in order to pave the way for a pan-Arab strategy

in industrial development that can serve until the year 2000.

The coming meeting will examine studies to finance industrial schemes and to remove all obstacles impeding inter-Arab industrial cooperation and coordination, the spokesman said.

He said that a preparatory committee for the October meeting will convene in Tunis in September to study a report by the AOID's technical sub-committee on pan-Arab industrial integration.

## Supply law violators to be court martialled

AMMAN (J.T.) — Merchants and other profiteers who were found to have violated Ministry of Supply regulations and apprehended shortly before the Eid Al Adha feast last week, will be referred to trial by the military court, according to press reports here.

At least 110 merchants were arrested by the police who found tens of tonnes of consumer goods and foodstuffs hidden in their warehouses according to earlier reports.

The police found that the merchants were awaiting prices to go up before selling the concealed products, the reports said.

They said that the search campaign continued until Eid Al Adha in the wake of widespread rumours that the merchants were concealing consumer products and a subsequent frenzied rush by the public to hoard any consumer goods they could lay hands on.

The consumer goods found hidden in stores and in a three-storey building within the capital were taken out and sold to the retail merchants who will sell them to the consumers.

It was noticed that the frenzy towards hoarding has stopped and that people were finding more and more consumer products on the shelves, the reports said.

The campaign followed an order by the prime minister last

Tuesday to court martial any merchant found violating the supply regulations, especially with regards to foodstuff and basic commodities.

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker made an inspection tour of warehouses operated by the Ministry of Supply and was reassured that they contained sufficient flour, wheat, sugar, rice, powdered milk, meat and chicken, as well as animal feed to last the country for at least six months.

It was noticed that the frenzy towards hoarding has stopped and that people were finding more and more consumer products on the shelves, the reports said.

The campaign followed an order by the prime minister last

Tuesday to court martial any merchant found violating the supply regulations, especially with regards to foodstuff and basic commodities.

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker made an inspection tour of warehouses operated by the Ministry of Supply and was reassured that they contained sufficient flour, wheat, sugar, rice, powdered milk, meat and chicken, as well as animal feed to last the country for at least six months.

## U.S. group brings unique repertoire to Jerash

AMMAN (USIA) — In 1972 a group of dancers in the San Francisco Bay area joined to form the Dimensions Dance Theatre, devoted to exploring and combining African and American traditions of dance.

Seventeen years later, Dimensions is bringing its creative, vibrant, and joyful repertoire to Jerash as the official U.S. representative to the 1989 Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

The group's work is unlike anything that has been seen at Jerash before, and will challenge the idea that many people have of modern dance.

It combines African with Western, and traditional with contemporary.

Dances range from subtle and complex modern works to exuberant traditional pieces, must-ranges from the minimalism of Philip Glass to the gospel of Sweet Honey in the Rock.

In pieces featuring live music, the group's dancers and drummers work so closely together that it becomes impossible to tell whether the sound is inspiring the movement, or the movement is inspiring the sound.

The most striking aspect of the group's performance is their sense of energy and joy.

After seeing Dimensions dance, one critic said "I doubt that it would be possible for any human being anywhere to ever have more fun."

Dimensions will give three performances at Jerash: on Monday, July 17, at 9:30 p.m. in the South Theatre; Tuesday, July 18, at 7:45 p.m. in the South Theatre; and on Wednesday, July 19, at 9:30 p.m. at the Artemis Step.



Members of the Dimensions Dance Theatre in action



## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ An exhibition of posters which show the history of puppets at the French Cultural Centre.



One of the warehouses found by the police during a crackdown on profiteers (left). Consumer goods found hidden in a warehouse (right) are seized by the authorities (Photos by Yousef Al 'Allan).





## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1977

Editorial Director:  
**RAKAN AL MAJALI**  
Director General:  
**DR. RADI AL WAQFI**  
Editor-in-Chief:  
**DR. WALEED M. SADI**

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-4, 670141-4, 684311, 684366  
Telx: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

# The new path of Communism

Henry Kissinger predicts the future of Communism following the upheavals in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China. He is interviewed by Marc Ullman of 'Paris Match'

Question: Can the transformation of Communism occur peacefully and can the Soviet national state be kept together in more or less historic national boundaries? Or will it disintegrate?

Kissinger: That is the big question of the period, more important than arms control and many other issues that are the subject of day-to-day diplomacy. The second big question is: Can you go from a centrally planned economy to a market economy without a degree of political turmoil which threatens political cohesion?

What of the nationalities problem?

I don't think anybody knows whether it's manageable. There's no evidence to show that a unifying principle has been found, on the basis of which the nationalities feel that they should accept as a permanent feature the Russian domination of their personality. The Russian empire never found a way of governing except by Russian domination of the non-Russian population. The difference between the Russian empire and the European empire is that the Russian empire is contiguous to the Russian population. My instinct is that if it begins to look as if the historic Russian empire is disintegrating there will be an assertion of state authority — by the army or by the party or maybe by a combination of both. I do not believe they will let it disintegrate without fighting.

Would the Ukraine be a more severe test than the Muslim regions?

The Muslim populations are the most immediate test, but Soviet leaders may still believe that they can balance their domination of the Muslim populations by local autonomy, and for all I know they may. They may be prepared to make major experiments in the Muslim areas, but they will not make the same experiments in the Ukraine.

In the Baltic republics they are willing to risk major experiments because there is a rational reason for doing so. People in the Baltic republics are culturally and historically different from the Russian people, and theoretically the Soviets can experiment with market conditions there without risking large migrations of Russians to share in any good economic results. But that depends on whether the Baltic countries are satisfied with autonomy and a higher standard of living, or whether they will want total independence. That is where I suspect that the Soviet Union would draw the line.

There are all sorts of experiments going on in Poland and Hungary these days. What are the limits the Soviet Union can accept there?

The potential crisis in European diplomacy is in managing the evolution of the East European countries. My instinct is that if these countries try to leave the Warsaw Pact that would mean an end to Soviet patience. That may be less true of Hungary, but it is almost certainly the situation in Poland.

What about their associating with the Common Market and extending their economic relations with the West?

It would depend in part on how

the Soviets perceived the significance of these events. One can make a case for the proposition that if the Soviet Union identifies its security with Communist governments in Eastern Europe, then it is in a permanent position of a policeman subject to crises it does not control. The Soviets would risk all of their achievements in public opinion in Western Europe if they were driven or even tempted into repression. So one could make a case for the theory that a status for Eastern Europe like that of Austria is safer for the Soviet Union than a permanent crisis in Poland, Hungary, and in time Czechoslovakia.

Now, if one could convince the Soviets of this, directly or by implication, then you have to ask what it would mean with respect to military arrangements. Ideally one would say the East Bloc countries should be free to leave the Warsaw Pact. I suspect that the best way to approach this is in stages and to say that as part of existing arms control negotiations they have to withdraw from Czechoslovakia and from Hungary, but that they can keep certain forces in Germany and Poland if they commit themselves to political evolution toward pluralistic forms that would leave those countries free to determine their political future.

That still leaves the problem of the German Democratic Republic. In Poland and Hungary it is possible to identify security with national independence toward East and West. The German Democratic Republic could not survive as a state once the Communist Party accepts minority status. That is one reason I believe that change should move in stages.

What should be the policy of the Western Europeans if our aim is to encourage peaceful evolution?

The West European countries have an interest in peaceful evolution. They have an interest in its occurring within a European context and not a German national context. If it occurs in a German national context the evolution is less likely to be peaceful. Finally, Western Europe does not want the process of evolution to wreck the relationship with the U.S., at least from the point of view of common defence. Those are the three objectives that the West must keep in mind, and it will require a complex policy.

Germany should pursue its aims through the European Community, and the Common Market should not be simply an extension of German national policy but should effect a genuine European policy.

But East Europeans, including the Russians, have a sort of fascination for German goods.

The curse of politicians is that when faced with two choices they do them both, and I think that Gorbachev believes that because he's very clever he can get German economic help in reconstituting the Soviet economy and at the same time disarm Germany to such an extent that its economic power gives it no political influence in Eastern Europe. For that purpose he's actually appealing to a kind of German nationalist nationalism. I think it's a reckless course. It is always dangerous to assume another country is stupid or naive. Eastern Europe will of

course look to Germany, and Germany must play a significant role because it has significant interests there. But the test of German statesmanship will be whether they can see themselves really as Europeans or whether they see Europe as sort of an appendage to German policy.

Can the Soviet economic system correct itself without disrupting the political order? And where do Western interests lie on that question?

There is more to it than economics. The vested interests of all those who hold power either in government or in the economy in a centrally planned system are antithetical to a market economy. Besides, they don't really know how to run a market economy even if the interests were not antithetical. To be a factory manager in the Soviet Union means you are a good politician who can meet the quotas and deal with the ministries and planning mechanisms. You do not have to have any great entrepreneurial skill. In fact, entrepreneurial skill may be a liability. Whenever I talk to Soviet economists or economic planners they sound like kindly professors in an obscure university who put forward theories without practical meaning.

Now what should be the Western attitude?

Napoleon once said, "if you want to take Vienna, take Vienna." If you want to conduct foreign policy, conduct foreign policy. So we have to solve our foreign policy problems with the Soviet Union. It is naive to believe that by intervening, benevolently or not, in Soviet internal affairs we can affect foreign policy. First of all, not even the Soviets understand what they are starting.

The future can go in one of two directions. The Soviet Union will disintegrate, or the Soviet Union will become very strong by succeeding in its economic reforms. If it disintegrates, which is not in our interest, there will be unforeseeable international consequences. If perestroika succeeds, it is naive to think that issues that could not be settled when they were weak can be settled when

they are strong.

So my answer to your question is: The basic problem with respect to the Soviet Union has not changed. The question is whether the smaller states on the Soviet periphery can — with the aid of the U.S. — live in equilibrium with that colossus of an empire with 11 time zones. That's a problem that has never been settled. It needs to be settled now. If we can settle that issue, then we can with some safety help with Soviet internal evolution. If that issue cannot be settled now that the Soviet Union is weak, it is naive to think we will settle it later if it becomes strong.

In the meantime, is it not in our interests to help with joint ventures and consumer goods and help their managers acquire entrepreneurial skills?

Yes, we should help in some of those ways. It is to some extent to our interest to help them in consumer goods. It is also to our interest that they not intervene in Eastern Europe. That's not a huge sacrifice to ask of them, not to use their army to repress popular evolution in Eastern Europe. And it doesn't have to be signed in blood. But it must be understood. It seems to me unnatural for us to subsidise the Soviet economy if at the same time they insist on imposing governments on neighbouring countries by force. I'm not insisting that the Soviet Union let their national state disintegrate as a condition of getting Western help. I would not make it a condition that they have been Russian for a hundred years. But they should allow Europe to reunify and reduce their military expenditures.

Do you see a possibility of a backlash against Gorbachev's reforms, or is it possible that he would lead such a backlash himself?

Either could happen. He could try to lead the backlash, and given the powerful position he has developed for himself, it's not out of the question. Or they could get rid of him. I like him better than any other Soviet leader I have met, but I would be very careful not to let Western policy to one Soviet leader. I believe,

that should Gorbachev die or be replaced, the next Soviet leader would face the same necessities. He might not operate with the same panache, the same psychological skill, but if he were realistic he would have to act in the same manner.

If there is a backlash in the Soviet Union, it would take a different form than in China, would it not?

Russia has not had as many of its people studying in the West as China has. Gorbachev is using the groups that have supported perestroika by giving them some role in the Supreme Soviet and in the administrative machinery, and he undoubtedly hopes that this will prevent a situation similar to China. Then, too, the Russian people are less individualistic in their relation to the government than the Chinese are from time to time. In my view what triggered the uprising in China was price reform and inflation. The students would have been unhappy, but they would not have been able to get as much mass support without inflation and corruption. Now the Soviet Union will also have to go through price reform. And the essence of price reform is price increases.

Mass demonstrations happen rarely in Russia. But it's hard to perceive what will happen when prices go up and job security is threatened.

What of China?

China is a tragedy because the crisis was produced by reformers whose economic reforms in fact produced the forces that started the demonstrations. The crisis in China occurred because no road was found for the new educated classes, especially those educated in the West. Doing the right thing with price reform was another cause. In a Communist system you have enormous corruption to begin with, because when so many decisions are made by bureaucrats the only free market is corruption. When you add a free market to this state economy, you get even more corruption because now you can buy in one market and sell in another. And so getting through the transitional phase may be an insoluble problem. The Chinese got caught in the transitional phase.

The students and intellectuals undoubtedly thought they were struggling for democracy, but I think that the workers who participated were struggling for job security and steady income, and at some point it merged in a power struggle within the Communist Party between the reformers and the older generation. I find it hard to believe that you can have a hundred thousand people in a square day after day with the attendant problems of hygiene, food and so forth without support from some government circles. Nor is it normal for demonstrators in China to have English signs, so there had to be a high degree of organisation. There were many facets: a democratic element, an economic element and a party struggle between the Zhao faction and the Deng faction.

How long can the regime last?

There is no clear-cut succession. One of the tragedies of the Chinese situation is that Deng understood better than any other Communist leader the impossibility of governing by the Communist system of periodic purges. He tried to achieve continuity by creating three levels of leadership.

Now these three levels have been destroyed and they have been replaced by more or less unknown individuals who, whatever their abilities, cannot have the command structure and the loyalties which you need in a country of such size, a country in which personal relationship plays such a key role. I don't think that China is like a Western bureaucratic state in which simply by publishing a law you can achieve obedience.

What policy should the West follow on China?

I'm very uneasy about the policy of sanctions because if you apply sanctions you must have some idea what you want. But I don't know any Western leader who could tell me what he wants the Chinese to do. We clearly want an end to repression and more democratic forums. But what does this mean in practice? And once sanctions are established, how do you lift them? Say a year from now there have been no additional executions. What are we going to say? So to engage in such a course without a clear-cut objective makes me very uneasy. I favour making clear what our preference is and stating our moral view. But we must also keep in mind the long-term relationship to China.

China fears its neighbours, the Soviet Union and Japan. They want the West, especially the U.S., to help maintain a balance. But reviewing the history of the 19th and early 20th centuries, they also have seen their domestic weakness used by foreigners to achieve domination. Thus, it is the country least likely to yield to pressure from abroad. A Chinese leader getting into a tight spot will always be able to mobilise xenophobic resentment of foreign intervention. People say the Chinese have no alternatives. Well, in 1959 they broke with the Soviet Union and they were alone with a hostile Soviet Union and a hostile U.S. and maintained that position for 12 years against what a rational analysis of the national interest would consider unwise and dangerous. So we have to be careful not to generate another period of isolation and xenophobia.

Do you think that concern for the environment could help the cause of international cooperation, could help relax East-West tensions?

It is desirable to address environmental concerns on an international basis, because it is indeed a common problem of mankind. And I would do that for its own sake. But I would not do it self-consciously to ease East-West tensions. Too many people in the West believe that East-West tensions are caused by some terrible misunderstanding, and that if you can only do a few things together we will all live in peace.

I do not want to deflect us from the recognition that tensions have been caused by objective conditions, and that those objective conditions must be improved along the lines of what we discussed earlier. On top of this, however, I believe that we should work together on the environment, not as a substitute for solving tensions, but as a means of solving tensions, but as something that is a new problem that we have in common, and that if it is coupled with a solution of the causes of tensions might in fact lead to international cooperation. — Los Angeles Times.



'And if a Democrat had tried to open up China and the Soviet Union, we'd have crucified him!'

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily last Thursday came out with an editorial on the first day of Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice), noting that the feast is being celebrated by millions of Muslims around the globe while dangers continue to loom in the offing threatening the Arab and Islamic nations. The paper said that the feast marked a station, and presented a moment for contemplation and stocktaking for the Arabs and Muslims in their process to maintain peace in their region. What is needed now more than any time in the past, said Al Ra'i, is strong cohesion between Arabs and Muslims so that the common dangers posed to the nation can be confronted and overcome. The paper referred to Jordan's pioneering role in cementing ties between the Arab and Islamic countries and its continued drive to support the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland and their struggle for freedom. Jordan under King Hussein has been acting in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and aiming to achieve a strong unity among the Arab and Muslim brothers in the Gulf area, in Lebanon and all other parts of this region, the paper added. It said that the feast should prompt all countries and Jordan to maintain the struggle for peace and for fending off all external threats posed against the Arab and Islamic world.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily launches a strong attack on the perpetrators of the bomb blasts in Mecca where more than a million Muslims were performing the annual pilgrimage. Mahmoud Rimaawi, describing the attack as a criminal attempt to disrupt the pilgrimage rites and destabilise Saudi Arabia's security, said that the group behind the blasts can only be terrorists bent on causing splits among Muslims. The blasts occurred in the same spot that witnessed disturbances in the pilgrimage season two years ago, and therefore all indications point to the fact that the perpetrators must be the same who caused the previous trouble, the writer notes. He says this time the blasts caused little damage against the wishes of the perpetrators and the conspirators. Regardless of the slogans carried by the planners of such attacks they can only be described as terrorist activities designed to cause harm to the Arab and Islamic nation as a whole, the writer adds. When the blasts occurred, he continues, Israel's war planes were launching attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the Arab League mediation committee was making a fresh attempt to bring about national reconciliation in Lebanon.

Al Dustour daily said that the Eid Al Adha this year comes at a time when the Arabs and Muslims are optimistic about their future cooperation and unity, and at a moment when there is consensus on ending inter-Arab differences at all costs. The Gulf war has now ended and there is a great deal of optimism that Iran and Iraq will finally reach a permanent settlement and the Arab countries have now turned their attention towards new economic groupings designed to maintain the momentum of development and progress, said the paper. Therefore, it said, there are all reasons for the Arabs to look with more confidence towards the future and to expect further constructive steps at all levels to see more progress.

For all your:  
Packing,  
Air Freight Forwarding,  
Customs Clearance,  
Door-to-door Service,  
Ticketing and  
Reservation needs,  
please call:  
**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street  
Shmeisani  
P.O. Box 7806  
Amman, Jordan  
Tel. 604676, 604696

**CROWN INT'L EST.**  
packing, shipping,  
forwarding,  
storage, clearing,  
door-to-door service  
Agents all over the world  
Tel: 664090, 660552  
Tel: 22205 BESWICO JO  
P.O. Box 928487  
AMMAN JORDAN

**EVERY DAY**  
PEOPLE WHO NEED  
MAINTENANCE  
SERVICES  
CALL US!  
**Electrolux**  
P.O. Box 925229 AMMAN  
Tel. 604671

For the best  
for your  
**MONEY**  
ADVERTISEMENT  
in the  
**Jordan Times**

**STUDIO HAIG**  
Professional Quality in  
1 Hour Service  
Develop your colour film at  
our shop and art.  
\* **JUMBO photo**  
size 30% larger  
\* **Free enlargement** 20 x 30 cm  
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays  
Bank. Phone: 604042  
Swedish Tel: 823891

**Attieh**  
MECCA ROAD  
TEL: 827604  
• Indoor Outdoor plants  
• Flowers  
• Landscape Gardening

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
The first & best  
Chinese Restaurant  
in Jordan  
1st Circle Jabal Amman, near  
Ahiyyah Girls School  
Take away is available  
Open daily 12:00-3:30  
p.m.  
6:30-Midnight  
Tel. 638968

**慕堂餐廳**  
**MANDARIN**  
Chinese Restaurant  
The only typical Chinese  
cuisine in Amman.  
Chinese Flaming pot is available  
Take away available  
Open daily 12:00 - 15:30  
18:00 - 23:30  
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic  
Bridge  
Amman, Jordan  
Tel: 661922

**CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
Mecca Street, Yarmouk  
Engineers' Housing  
Estate, near Kilo  
Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbecue for  
Lunch Friday only  
Tel: 618214  
Come and taste our  
specialties  
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30  
p.m.  
6:30 - Midnight

**CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
**TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
Authentic Chinese Food  
Korean Bar-B-Q  
Chinese Flaming Pot  
Take-away service  
Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.  
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight  
Location: Near 3rd Circle  
opposite Aklah Hospital  
Tel: 641093

**Hashmi's Restaurant**  
FIRST CLASS INDIAN  
RESTAURANT  
Special Executive Lunches  
Take away service  
available  
Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm  
7:30-11:30 pm  
After the Holiday Inn hotel  
Towards 3rd circle  
Tel: 659519 659520

**MEXICAN FOOD**  
Between  
1st & 2nd  
Circles  
Jabal Amman  
Tel: 954208  
Open For  
**LUNCH & DINNER**

مكتبة الأمل



# Buying from the Third World for the Third World



Rice from Pakistan was purchased for drought victims in Senegal.

By Dianne Weathers

WITH ITS economy in tatters and its farm sector battered by rebel activity rampant throughout the countryside, Mozambique required massive infusions of food assistance in 1988. Most of it came from the usual sources — the United States, Canada and other food-surplus countries of the West. But food for the Mozambique emergency also came from less traditional suppliers. There were beans from Kenya, sugar from Malawi and Swaziland, and thousands of tonnes of maize trucked in from Zimbabwe.

It is a concept with tremendous potential — a means of magnifying the impact of limited resources. Rather than relying solely on the flow of assistance from north to south, why not search for alternative means to channel aid, thus enabling Third World countries to play a more active role in each other's development?

Few developing nations have the means to be donors. However, many of them can be sources of goods and services which donors can, in turn, purchase and put to good use either locally or in other Third World countries.

Increasingly, this is the approach being taken by the

World Food Programme, the food-aid arm of the United Nations, which supplies a quarter of the food aid distributed globally. Most of this aid consists of commodities donated directly by developed nations. But under certain conditions, funds are available to purchase needed food with cash.

Just last year, WFP spent a record \$136 million to purchase 605,800 tonnes of food for distribution in developing countries. Four out of every five tonnes of those commodities — amounting to \$108 million or 80 per cent of the total — were bought in Third World countries. Most of those countries — 17 out of 28 — were in sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, since 1985, WFP has spent more than \$300 million on food purchases in developing countries, and has done more to promote south/south trade than any other U.N. agency.

## Maize from Zimbabwe, beans from Burma

Most cash purchases are triangular transactions, meaning commodities are purchased in one developing country for use within another developing country.

Take Zimbabwe, a food-surplus country with particularly

high-quality maize. Between 1981 and 1984, the "Zimbabwe Maize Train" transported more than 400,000 tonnes of maize purchased by WFP for distribution in 15 countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Last year alone, WFP purchased 118,715 tonnes of commodities from Zimbabwe, again much of it maize, valued at nearly \$22.5 million. In addition to the shipments destined for Mozambique, vast quantities of food went to feed the nearly 600,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

Similar transactions take place elsewhere. Rice from Pakistan was purchased for Senegal, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Guinea. Turkey supplied lentils distributed in Algeria and beans from Burma were shipped to Djibouti.

Commodities purchased by WFP are also used in the originating country. Since 1972, for example, WFP has provided food to Malawi for a supplementary feeding project for pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers and hospital inpatients. The two essential food items distributed in the project, maize meal and Likuni Phala, a special weaning food, are purchased locally.

Last year, in Thailand, WFP

purchased 138,000 tonnes of rice, fish, beans and vegetable oil to feed the 230,000 refugees on the Thai/Kampuchea border.

Although the idea looks good on paper, buying in the Third World for the Third World is rarely as easy as it sounds. "It can take about ten minutes to order a commodity — let's say rice — on the international market," says Langdon Smith, Chief of WFP's Resources Service. "In some Third World countries, these kinds of arrangements can take months to complete."

Many developing countries simply lack the infrastructure needed to operate an efficient market. "You often do have good warehousing, good supervision, good washing facilities or good equipment," Langdon Smith elaborates. "However, you don't have skilled people with years of accumulated experience."

WFP has had experiences where purchase contracts — for whatever reason — simply were not honoured and food supplies stopped instantly. Such breaks in supply can ruin a development project where very often food is a necessary supplement to wages. In an emergency, it can jeopardise countless numbers of lives. Another problem is transport, a common constraint to doing

business in many developing countries. Before purchasing a particular commodity, WFP experts must first ask a very basic question, namely, how will it reach its intended destination? WFP's Langdon Smith recalls, not so fondly, the time it took a year and a half to move 3,000 tonnes of Kenyan maize to southern Ethiopia. "We felt a tremendous sense of relief and accomplishment once it finally arrived," he recalls with a touch of dry humour. "After you've been beating your head against a wall for a long time, and then you stop, you do feel a sense of relief and accomplishment."

For all the difficulties — both routine and totally unexpected — the consensus is that these kinds of purchases are well worth the extra effort. In times of emergency, buying food from local or regional markets is often the most cost-effective and rapid means of food delivery. Food for countries with surpluses of certain items, it also provides a means of increasing much-needed foreign currency. Equally important is that it is an excellent way to promote regional trade and international cooperation and involve more nations in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment — JWFP.

## The French Marianne a model for the 1990s

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — She is, to give her full and fancy name, Ines Marie aetitia Eglantine Isabelle de ignard de la Fressange.

Now we can just call her Marianne. For the quirky, aristocratic model who gave quicksilver life to the staid fashion house of Chanel, has been chosen as the modern-day Marianne by the mayors of France.

The official statue is a classical figure in a Phrygian bonnet, symbolizing the triumph of the Republic. She has the emotional tatus of the Statue of Liberty to French schoolchildren. Ines de la Fressange is the latest, modern Marianne, following actresses Brigitte Bardot and Catherine Deneuve.

"I haven't been chosen for physical reasons," she says. "They could have found someone much more beautiful than me, but without being pretentious, it proves that in the 1990s you can be elegant yet funny at the same time, and that fashion is recognised as serious, yet you don't have to be too solemn about it."



Ines de la Fressange will be the 1990s version of the classical Marianne

The long, skinny, gamine look of Ines de la Fressange is certainly a contrast to the curaceous bust of Bardot: film star and sex symbol. Ines is also an aristocrat, with a title making back to 1439 — a surprising choice for Republican mayors while France celebrates its glorious Revolution. Vogue Hommes (the men's version of French 'ogues magazine) made Ines its 100th anniversary cover story. Condé last's 39 international publications had also voted for her as a revolutionary Marianne.

Ines sits in the rocco splendour of the Ritz restaurant — coral-leafed Chanel blouse and swags of matching jewelry above a short black skirt and sporty flat shoes. One of those serendipitous happenings of Parisian social life,

her partner (she calls him her husband) Luigi D'Urso walks in to lunch with Princess Caroline of Monaco. "You see," says Ines with a wicked grin, "The husband of Marianne is dining with a princess!"

The daughter of the Marquis de la Fressange wears her aristocratic status as lightly as her couture clothes. "I've never felt aristocratic," she insists. "My father didn't even use his title — it was his driver who would refer to 'Madame la Marquise.'" She mimics the uncouth phrase.

"I believe that everybody should have sense of importance and dignity — the most ordinary people as much as aristocrats."

She is proud and honoured to have been chosen as the Marianne, and particularly pleased (another malicious smile) to make the cover of Vogue, which has never before given her star status.

She stands cropped head and narrow shoulders above other, prettier models, unique in the fashion world for her droll personality, her intelligence and wit. She studied art history briefly at

There is a vacation to come in a house between Avignon and Arles, where Luigi will bring "tons of friends" and she will read Dostoyevsky and Sagan and reread "Catcher in the Rye," and come back to Paris with a "clean brain."

It suggests an idyllic Jules-et-Jim landscape of life sunny-side-up.

But there is a cloud: Karl Lagerfeld, the Svengali to her Tibby, the architect of Chanel's new image and the man she describes as "my best buddy," is enraged.

"The Marianne is the symbol of everything that is boring, bourgeois and provincial," says Lagerfeld. "I have succeeded in stopping Chanel from being part of the establishment, identified with the bourgeoisie. Now all that is being handed right back to me. No thanks!"

He wrote Ines a letter suggesting that this might be the end of their heady professional partnership, established in 1984, when Ines was signed for a seven-year contract with Chanel.

"I am not even sure that she will be on the runway in July," says Lagerfeld. "I cannot forgive her for this. I will never forgive her." Taking a queue from his fashion savior, Chanel's management has not sent its Marianne even a bouquet of flowers.

Ines has played memorable vignettes on the Paris runways. She recounts how, in the pre-Chanel days, she was showing for Jean-Paul Gaultier a fur coat that folded into a bag. When the zipper stuck, she pulled it along like a pet poodle — and brought the house down. It is ridiculous, she says, to be lauded for so little.

Now she will saunter down the runway, back slightly hunched, hand in pocket, cigarette cupped between finger and thumb — Coco Chanel to the life.

"I was wrong to be identified with a cigarette," she says. "I wanted to be Chanel. But the little girls see me, beautifully made up and in nice clothes, and they think that is something to do with smoking. I refuse now, when a photographer asks me to pose with a cigarette."

Lagerfeld gives her all the best lines: the jaunty pageboy knickers in deep pile velvet; the breezy pleated Deauville skirt; the wispy black chintilly lace dress with bows bracing its backbone.

The new Chanel image developed from their joint perceptions of the Grande Mademoiselle herself. "It was her personality, much more than her clothes, or the models of the time like Suzy Parker, which gave the house its image," says Ines.

the Louvre, took up modelling and was taken up by Chanel in 1984.

To the greater public, Ines de la Fressange is perceived as the reincarnation of Coco Chanel, and strangers will stop her in the street to tell her that they are wearing "her" perfume, or to congratulate her on the clothes. She is mobbed at personal appearances worldwide. She takes it all in her tomboy stride.

The insouciant charm is matched by a kooky sense of fun. She talks of her childhood, in a big house with parents, siblings, beloved grandmother and nanny. Her current home is a bijou apartment at the Palais Royal with her "little brother" (a handsome grown man), with Luigi and her Labrador dog Jim.

## Antiquities: Profits versus conservation

By Barbara Slavin

CAIRO — The antiquities of Egypt mean many things to many people: an awesome array of attractions for tourists, the focus of careers for a small international bank of scholars, a unique natural resource for Egypt's cash-starved government.

How to satisfy their conflicting interests is a challenge that sometimes seems as daunting as preserving the millennia-old treasures for future generations.

Primary responsibility for safeguarding Egypt's estimated 10,000 ancient sites rests with the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation (EAO). Its powers are considerable, but its budget for restoration is only \$6 million a year.

It can be overruled by the Ministry of Culture, of which it is a department, and by more influential ministries such as tourism.

Earlier this year, Chinese contract labourers building a tourist village bulldozed through the remains of a Greco-Roman town on the Mediterranean near the World War II battle site of El Alamein.

Two years ago, an Egyptian expatriate businessman with political pull got permission to stage the Verdi opera, "Aida," at one of the country's most endangered monuments, Luxor Temple, in upper Egypt.

While precautions were taken to safeguard the complex of pylons, pillars and statues built by a half dozen pharaohs and Greek and Roman conquerors, the nightly presence for several weeks of thousands of spectators and hundreds of performers — not to mention horses — certainly did the 3,300-year-old temple no good.

At the same time, local authorities began constructing a stone embankment along the Nile to make it easier for cruise boats to dock. But the new concrete seals in underground water — the chief cause of the accelerated deterioration of Luxor Temple and many other antiquities, from pharaonic to Islamic, that tourists come to Egypt to see.

The water-borne cancer has also spread due to the Aswan High Dam. A boon to Egypt's agriculture, the 20-year-old dam stopped the annual flooding of the Nile, which used to wash natural and fertilizer salts from the soil. Year-round cultivation and irrigation have kept groundwater perpetually high.

Overpopulation close to monuments without adequate sewage disposal has accelerated the disease. Ancient structures suck up excess moisture like straws. The water evaporates quickly in the arid Egyptian climate and salts leach out, turning precious stone surfaces to powder.

Given the increasing precariousness of many monuments, one would think that the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation

would welcome all the help it can get to record and preserve them.

But another ancient Egyptian invention — bureaucracy — has been hindering the work of many foreign Egyptologists, who still dominate the field nearly two centuries after it was invented by Frenchmen who accompanied Napoleon's invasion of Egypt.

In January, a new EAO administration suspended restoration by Polish archaeologists of the 3,400-year-old mortuary temple of Queen Hatshepsut. Also known as Deir el Bahri, it is considered the grandest monument in the Theban necropolis across the Nile from Luxor.

Sayed Tawfik, who became the director of the antiquities organisation in December, said the restoration, on which the Poles had laboured for 21 years, was incorrect because it used modern materials "unknown to the ancients." He also said the mountain into which the majestic, multi-tiered temple was cut is dangerously unstable.

Members of the Polish team said they were aware of the mountain's fragility and were in the process of shoring up the slope. "The suspension has left the monument in a worse state than before," one team member said.

A ruling requiring foreigners to get special permission to use EAO labourers postponed restoration of reliefs by a British-



The staging of Aida at the Luxor temple

Dutch group in the 3,300-year-old tomb of Maya, an official of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun, in the necropolis at Saqqara, just south of Cairo.

Permission was also withheld to continue a 7-year-old American-sponsored excavation of a 5th-century B.C. temple at the nearby ancient capital of Memphis.

Permits to continue work on other sites have been taking up to six months to obtain, according to foreign scholars. Regulations previously ignored are being enforced — including ones such as the requirement that those seeking permits put down middle names on their application forms,

a problem for Austrians, who generally lack them.

Even when permits have been granted, some archaeologists have not been given a starting date.

"This entails an enormous loss of money which could better be spent on archaeology than on keeping people in hotels twiddling their thumbs," one frustrated senior archaeologist said.

While some foreigners sit on the sidelines, some high-profile Egyptian projects have continued.

In a rare victory over the Tourism Ministry, the EAO kept

Egypt's signature monument — the Great Pyramid of Cheops — closed for nine months while the monument's interior had its first thorough cleanup in 150 years.

Rats and insects that had thrived there were destroyed. Layers of soot and salt were removed from the passages. Beneath the grime, workers discovered ominous cracks and had to restore 500 of the pyramid's limestone blocks, according to Zahi Hawass.

No decision has been made, however, about what to do with the Sphinx, the pyramid's sicker neighbour on the Giza plateau.

## THERE ARE MANY ROADS TO SUCCESS... HERE ARE 45 OF THEM

And the "road map" you need is the FREE ICS Career Kit—the same Career Kit we've sent to millions of men and women all over the world. It works—and it can work for you.

ICS doesn't promise you success; no legitimate educational institution does. But we DO promise that, if you mail this ad to us, we'll send you the Career Kit in the career area of your choice, without obligation, and get you started down the career road of your choice...the road that leads to success and a better life.

Please select one number only. Although you may wish to enroll in additional ICS courses later on, experience has shown that there is a far better chance for success when the student concentrates on one career area. SEND FOR FREE FACTS—NO OBLIGATION! 230

International Correspondence Schools, Dept. FZ278 (since 1900) Box 1900, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18501, U.S.A.		
CAREER DIPLOMA PROGRAMS		
ASSOCIATE IN	56 Computer Programming	04 Auto Mechanics
SPECIALIZED BUSINESS	07 U.S. High School Diploma	18 Bookkeeping
DEGREE PROGRAMS	59 Catering/Gourmet Cooking	02 Electronics
80 Business Management	20 Medical Dental Office Asst.	21 Secretary
81 Accounting	57 Microcomputer Repair	06 Electrician
80 Business Management	05 Hotel Restaurant Mgmt.	29 Police Sciences
with option in Marketing	14 Air Conditioning & Refrig.	32 Art
81 Business Management	12 Interior Decorating	09 Legal Secretary
with option in Finance	51 Fashion Merchandising	55 Diesel Mechanics
SPECIALIZED IN	33 Motorcycle Repair	87 TV/VCR Repair
TECHNOLOGY DEGREE	32 Surveying & Mapping	03 Child Day Care
PROGRAMS	94 Fitness & Nutrition	05 Drafting
57 Electronics Technology	22 Wildlife Conservation	35 Travel Agent
63 Civil Engineering Tech.	19 Veterinary Assistant	260A Architecture
62 Mechanical Eng. Tech.	246 Digital Electronics Servicing	260C Machine Shop
65 Electrical Eng. Tech.	2610 Building Trades	161 Engineering
Get FREE	106 General Business	41 Journalism/Short Story Writing
Information—	144 Practical English	42 Dressmaking & Design
MAIL ENTIRE AD TODAY	88 Small Engine Repair	

Write the number of the one career that interests you.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

ICI A Subsidiary of National Education Corporation

## ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) TENDER NO. 37/89/SF SUPPLY OF BLACK STEEL PIPES AND FITTINGS

- The Water Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the Water and Sewerage Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts for the purchase of Black Steel Pipes and Fittings.
- The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of Black Steel Pipes and Fittings.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the documents at the office of the President of the Water Authority, Nabulus Street, Jebel Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan. Telephone 680100. Telex 22439 JO.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above address and the payment of non-refundable fee of JD 300.
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in the amount(s) specified in Section V Schedule of Requirements, and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Saturday 19/08/1989.

Eng. Mutazz Belbeisi  
Secretary General  
Water Authority

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

- 1- AL MAWLED (Adel Imam) — (Arabic)
- 2- MONEY MANIA
- 3- BODY ROCK

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **ALJOUH** Tel: 675571

GOOD GUYS WEAR BLACK

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

- 1 (PINBALL SUMMER)
- 2) HOLLYWOOD AIR FORCE

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.





# Nudging people moves investments

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

CURRENCY hedging, among many other financial practices, is not a new phenomenon. Without a complicated definition or a detailed explanation, it simply means that money — any money — carries a risk. Buying a Cadillac or hoarding rice and sugar are examples of currency hedging practised by different people (or quite often by one person) as a "safety" measure against an ambiguous future. This "impulse buying" or hoarding process is a totally normal and natural human behaviour although not completely without reservations.

Israelis, Argentines, Yugoslavs, Peruvians, Turks, Lebanese, Iranians and many other nationalities have every reason to dump their currencies in various forms of hedging because of turbulent economic uncertainties in their countries ranging from hyperinflation to almost daily cuts in the value of the shekel, austral, dinar, liri,

lira, pound and riyal... and what have you.

The South Koreans, Taiwanese and other newly industrialised nations in South East Asia are, by contrast, getting the creeps from the pressure resulting from the excessive appreciation of the high-flying won and Taiwanese dollar.

To a further extent, no one — even those living in the industrial world — knows for sure which is the currency or commodity that can offer a safe haven for investments or savings.

The mighty dollar was in the doldrums in recent years and, only last week, international experts urged giving less loans to the United States, which, as the world's richest country, was also the world's biggest debtor with debts of more than \$500 billion. Moreover, who knows, may be in the near future the yen or scrap metals could shine as other experts have also recently discounted gold as the glittering refuge for hedging during the 90s.

Therefore, if money carries a

risk and if hedging is a risky business too, then what should or could a Jordanian do?

I doubt whether I asked the right question because the correct phrasing should probably be: How Jordanian official and non-official institutions should positively influence currency hedging here?

Ministries, trade and industrial bodies, newspapers and magazines, seminars and lectures and a whole chorus of speakers call for, urge, stress and emphasise the need for productive investments. What investments, may I ask?

A government entity sets up a special department to promote, analyse and help establish industrial or manufacturing firms. Another institution opts to launch a periodical to highlight the investment climate but both end up limping along with other "creative ideas" designed to develop and diversify production and exports.

Somebody might think I am going to swell a recommendation now but, surprisingly, I dare say that I have a solid and

definite answer to some of the complexities that surround the investment question.

The following story will undoubtedly be interesting to read but will be more valuable if it can be copied in different forms.

A top international bank has a unique section in every branch of its worldwide network. The section, called High Network Division, is headed by a credit officer whose primary task is to locate high net-worth individuals and to follow up (openly or secretly) on their businesses and even to integrate their social activities in order to lure their monies to the bank for a high return on them, of course.

The moral that I see in the above story is an initiative to locate and follow up. As such, does the team of that special department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade have that "long list" of potential investors? What has it achieved since it was established or is the team only waiting for well-off people to knock on their doors

and request some preset pamphlets and "textbooks"?

If everybody agrees that we don't care much anymore about investing in a boutique or a jewellery shop and that our eyes should focus more on real productive investments that not only reduce spending but will also replenish the Kingdom's foreign currency reserves, then it is high time for serious moves.

What's wrong if the "economy ministries" cooperate with the Association of Banks in Jordan which, in turn, would coordinate with local Jordanian banks to push savers, of say JD 30,000 or more, by giving them a semi-annual list of profitable, feasible and vitally needed small industries?

What's wrong if responsible officials concerned with the phrase "encouraging investments" move from behind their desks to talk and discuss productive investments with targets or "names" who can be picked or located from many sources?

What's wrong if a potential

investor is given a feeling of importance and prestige at his office or his home, along the same lines of the superior feeling a foreign company usually affords any "ordinary" Arab to lure his wealth.

I don't intend to bury the good achievements and good methods of "reaching out" to the public adopted by some institutions like Jordan's Industrial Development Bank (IDB) but, what stops this important entity from publishing, once in a while, a success story of one of its clients in addition to the general statistics of mute figures it publishes in the local daily newspapers periodically.

People need to be moved by five examples that are not confined to magazines or bulletins of specially which have a limited circulation on the one hand and which includes articles mostly of concern to intellectuals on the other hand — thus making the benefit to the general public, more or less, worthless.

Similarly, the Agricultural

Credit Corporation, the Free Zones Corporation, the Industrial Estates Corporation and other entities should use the local newspapers to portray the successes of projects undertaken through them and illustrate productive investments away from the rhetoric announcements and news items that not only says nothing but dismisses the reader as well.

Inasmuch as we need a new style of economic thinking and initiatives, I am not going to spare the past, recent and present management of local newspapers the harshest blame for obstructing constructive promotion of Jordan's economic potentials and needs.

"No. No. No. — It's an advertisement. They should pay for this," goes one authority.

How in the world can Jordan build economic confidence, promote national interests and highlight needs if every "success" or "problem" faces tens of question marks, not the

least, from the media. Would the government, please, tell the public openly what are the projects that Jordan needs and what it requires in terms of capital, assets and manpower in detail?

And, more importantly, local newspapers should cooperate with the IDB, the Chamber of Industry or any other respectable organisation to evaluate successful small or medium-size industries and publish them regularly and free of charge with photos because that is one way to break the constraints of "fanning" or "defaming" ideology we struggle with.

Isn't it outrageous to find Amman supermarkets selling "Made in China" pot cloth holders ("Mitten") is the commercially operative term but they are nothing other than pieces of cloth stitched together?

And, isn't it high time that Jordanians show their currency hedging flow into precious real estate stones and precious "flour" stones?

## Soviets want world economy 'steak'

PARIS (AP) — The leaders of the seven richest democracies moved toward a Sunday consensus on solving international economic problems, after in-depth discussions of a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev asking that Soviet Union be included in any such solutions.

The Gorbachev letter, in which he appealed for full integration of the Soviet Union in the world economy, apparently took Western leaders by surprise and quickly assumed centre stage at their annual economic summit.

The leaders of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan, Canada, Italy and the United States were expected to issue an economic declaration Sunday addressing the problems of Third World debt and the environment.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, attending his ninth consecutive summit, called the gathering "the most harmonious and one of the most productive summits that I have attended."

Until the arrival of the Gorbachev letter, the debt problems of Poland and of the Third World were the focus of the 15th summit, being held amid a series of extravaganzas marking the bicentennial of the French revolution.

In Gorbachev's letter, the Soviet leader said his policy of economic restructuring known as perestroika, means that the Soviet Union wants "full and entire participation in the world economy."

Gorbachev suggested cooperation in easing the Third World's \$1.3 trillion debt, saying in his

letter:

"We see points of convergence and complementarity in the approaches to global problems, in particular the solution to Third World debt. It doesn't matter who gets credit for the best initiative. The essential thing is that there is a real possibility to contribute together to the efficiency of practical measures in the domain of debt."

The letter, addressed to French President Francois Mitterrand as summit chairman, was the primary subject of discussion at Saturday's working dinner under the gleaming glass pyramid in the Louvre Museum's Napoleon Courtyard.

"If there was a common element of reaction (to the letter)," Mitterrand spokesman Hubert Vedrine told reporters afterward, "it was that if Gorbachev's initiative was inspired by the desire to insert the Soviet Union progressively into the world economy, that is a good thing."

U.S. officials were intrigued by the overture, and Martin Fitzwater, spokesman for President George Bush, said the summit leaders found it "positive and supportive."

But the officials also saw the idea as impractical, and one said "it's going to be tough until he has a convertible rouble," in a joking reference to the weak Soviet currency.

Concerns about the global environment were also high on the leaders' agenda.

"Today a good economic policy must simultaneously be a good environment policy," West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the six others, according to his spokesman, Hans Klein.

Striving for prosperity is questionable if the natural habitat of mankind is destroyed in the process," Kohl said.

The West German leader cal-

led for intensified scientific research and coordination of international environmental protection efforts. He also urged that an agreement be reached by the end of the century on eliminating the use of chlorofluorocarbons, which are eroding the earth's protective ozone layer.

The environment was also on the agenda of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who told the summit Saturday that "no generation has a freehold on this earth," using the British parlance for full ownership of property.

A British spokesman, who relayed her comments, said there was general agreement that environmental problems should be attacked through existing organisations, such as the U.N. Environmental Programme and the World Meteorological Organisation.

The Bush administration also views the environment as an area in which the United States can take the lead.

William Reilly, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, told reporters that of all the previous summits, "none has ever come close to paying attention to the environment that this one has."

However, Reilly said no formal agreement on a course of action was expected in the economic communiqué Sunday.

On Saturday, the summit leaders issued declarations on China, East-West relations, terrorism and human rights.

The East-West declaration stated their willingness to give aid to Poland and Hungary in support of moves toward democracy and a free market economy. The summit partners noted the food scarcity in Poland, and a European official said shipments of surplus food from European Community stocks

could begin within two weeks.

The summit leaders denounced Beijing authorities for crushing the pro-democracy movement, and urged the World Bank to deny new loans to China.

The leaders also agreed to set up an international trade in illicit drugs.

Japan Saturday outlined further details of the nearly \$40 billion aid for the Third World and the global environment it brought to the seven-nation summit of industrialised nations.

As part of the lavish package, Japan will extend a programme to recycle its trade surpluses for the benefit of developing countries by \$35 billion, bringing the total to \$65 billion over a five-year period.

The programme, which had been scheduled to end in 1989, began in 1987 with \$30 billion in funding, of which 90 per cent has been committed, said the statement.

The recycling programme will also include an additional \$5.5 billion in funding for the Brady plan, a programme put forward by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady to help indebted middle-income countries such as Mexico and Brazil.

"We are not disappointed by the reaction of summit countries," Koichiro Matsuura, director general of economic cooperation at the foreign ministry, told reporters. "We are satisfied."

The statement explained that the 24-nation Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan would provide the money on an united basis bilaterally or in the form of



Mikhail Gorbachev

cofinancing with the World Bank or other development banks.

It added that a tax-incentive scheme was being developed to "enable Japanese commercial banks to cooperate without impediments."

In the spring, Japan also pledged \$4.5 billion in parallel lendings with the International Monetary Fund for the Brady plan.

To help indebted sub-Saharan nations, Japan has pledged \$600 million in new, non-project grant aid to be given over a three-year period beginning in fiscal 1990, said the statement.

The money follows \$500 million in similar grants, of which 60 per cent was handed out in 1987 and 1988, it said. The remaining \$200 million will be distributed in 1989.

The statement did not say

which countries would receive the new grants.

Calling for concrete moves on the environment at the summit, Japan said it would donate \$2.25 billion over three years to help developing countries with "bootstrap" projects for improving the environment.

It said the money would be given to environment-related development loans to upper middle-income countries as well as to organisations which help preserve tropical rainforests.

Japan imports 40 per cent of the timber sold after it is cut from endangered tropical forests, and has been under fire for a number of other stances such as hunting whales, allegedly funding development projects which hurt the environment, and importing products from endangered species.

## Iran targets gas reserves

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Hashemi Rafsanjani, widely expected to be Iran's next president, says he plans to focus the country's economic future on developing its vast natural gas reserves, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Sunday.

Quoted Rafsanjani, Iran's parliament speaker, as saying in an interview with the radical Jomhuri Islami daily published Sunday that Iran should intensify exploitation of its gas reserves "as the best and richest sources of

energy."

This should be a key part of Iran's post-war reconstruction programme, he said.

Rafsanjani's remarks indicated that the Iranian leadership is developing a new economic strategy that carries considerable political significance as well.

Building up gas as a major export and energy source will involve major foreign assistance, indicating that Rafsanjani could be planning to revive his efforts to rebuild Iran's links with the West to obtain the technology and investment needed to exploit the country's huge gasfields.

His moves to end Iran's isolation suffered a setback in February with a radical resurgence triggered by British writer Salam Rushdie's novel, "The Satanic Verses," which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini charged blasphemed Islam.

With Khomeini's death June 3 and the ascendancy of Rafsanjani's so-called pragmatists, the prospect of renewed moves to patch up differences with the West has emerged again.

The newspaper apparently did not elaborate on Rafsanjani's remarks regarding gas.

But Western and Iranian economic analysts have noted in recent months that Iran's leaders must make decisions soon on a major restructuring of the economy to take the country into the 21st century.

The most crucial decision, they say, is whether Iran will continue to base its economy on the long-term value of its oil with costly investment or focus on gas, which energy specialists believe will be in more global demand than oil in the decades to come.

Iran has rebuilt much of its oil industry, which was badly damaged in the eight-year war with Iraq, and is seeking to develop new fields.

But because of aging equip-

ment and high production costs, Iran's current oil output is around three million barrels a day.

Experts say it cannot produce any more than that economically. This also makes Iran prey to price fluctuations since it cannot compensate for price drops by boosting output.

Some industry specialists estimate that for every \$1 drop in the price of a barrel of oil, Iran's revenue from oil exports tumbles by \$2 billion a year.

Oil provides 90 per cent of Iran's foreign exchange earnings at present.

However, Iran has estimated natural gas reserves of 700 trillion cubic feet, or more than 20 trillion cubic metres, the second largest in the world after the Soviet Union. But these have been largely left untapped.

While exploiting these reserves is a strategic economic option for Tehran as it struggles to rebuild and expand after the war, it is also a costly one which would involve extensive foreign investment and technology transfer.

Rafsanjani noted in the interview that the Iranian economy is in poor shape.

He confirmed estimates by analysts that industry is running at only 30-40 per cent of capacity "due to a shortage of materials, energy and parts," and that there has been massive waste of resources in the first decade of the Islamic revolution.

Most analysts agree that the Iranian leadership must move fast on economic strategy.

Iran's population, currently pegged at around 50 million, is growing at a rate of around 3.5 per cent a year, one of the highest in the world.

By the year 2020, it will have swelled to an estimated 140 million.

Population growth pressures are already imposing an increasing burden on Iran.

## Hypertension kills hyperinflation fighter

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Businessman Nestor Rapanelli was sworn in Saturday as economy minister and pledged to continue the austerity programme of predecessor Miguel Roig, who died after just six days in office.

Argentina's fifth economy minister in less than four months, Rapanelli, 60, was sworn in by President Carlos Menem in the same government house room where a nightlong wake was held for Roig, victim of a heart attack Friday.

The new minister pledged to "continue the policies of Roig, which are the policies of Menem," in an effort to halt hyperinflation, revive a stagnant economy and end widespread hunger that produced food riots in May.

Rapanelli told reporters that a voluntary price accord with the business community will be signed Monday or Tuesday allowing the government to coordinate wage increases and halt triple-digit monthly inflation.

Roig, 68, had been negotiating the agreement at the time of his death. Taking time out to attend independence day ceremonies at the French embassy, he was stricken in his car as he returned to work and taken to his downtown apartment, where he died, officials said.

In choosing Rapanelli, Menem turned again to the giant Bunge Y Born international grain conglomerate, where the new minister served as vice president, as had Roig until his retirement three years ago.

The business executive "is the right man to maintain our economic programme," said Menem early Saturday.

The new minister faces a formidable task in continuing the programme outlined by Roig, sworn in last Saturday following Menem's inauguration as the South American nation's 46th president.

In a Sunday night address to the nation, Roig announced a 54 per cent devaluation of the austral, the national currency that already had lost more than 90 per cent of its value since February. He also raised state-controlled utility prices by a minimum 200 per cent.

The currency held firm against the U.S. dollar — which Argentines use as a hedge against inflation — during the first three days of the week. But the dollar's value soared above 700 australs.

Roig was described by associates as a seven-pack-a-day cigarette smoker.

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

#### Egypt joins African oil group

BRAZZAVILLE (R) — Egypt, Ivory Coast and Zaire have joined the African Petroleum Producers' Association (APPA), a statement from the group said. An APPA meeting has recently ended with a call for increased cooperation with OPEC. Nigerian Oil Minister Rilwanu Lukman said APPA should assert itself more to protect the African market. APPA, founded in 1987, now has 11 members — Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Benin, Zaire, Angola, Ivory Coast, Libya, Egypt, Algeria and Nigeria. These countries account for 7.1 per cent of world oil reserves and 5.1 per cent of gas reserves.

#### USSR, Iran begin joint deal in August

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union and Iran will begin drilling for oil together in the Caspian Sea on Aug. 1, TASS has said. The off-shore exploration site, 27 kilometres northwest of the Iranian port of Bandar-Azali, had been identified by Soviet geophysicists from Azerbaijan, the Soviet news agency said. Moscow and Tehran last month signed wide-ranging agreements to boost economic cooperation to the end of the century, in a remarkable warming of relations. The TASS report, which said the work would be carried out under a contract between the National Iranian Oil Company and the Soviet foreign trade association Machinexport, gave no details of the possible size of any oil reserves discovered.

**MANY VILLAS AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT & SALE**  
Furnished or Unfurnished

In Shmeisani, Sweifieh, Abdoun and many other locations.

For more information please call  
Wael Real Estate  
Tel: 685342

#### FLAT FOR RENT

First floor. Fully furnished. Two bedrooms, dining room, sitting room, two bathrooms, front garden, tel., central heating.  
Location: Gardens Street

For more information pls call tel. 668337

#### FOR SALE

1981 Toyota Corolla hatchback 38,000 km - excellent condition.  
Duty not paid.

Telephone 819804 (evenings).

#### VILLA WANTED

A Swedish family is looking for an independent villa with separate garden: 3 - 4 bedrooms, living and dining room. Fully and modern furnished.  
Location: Between 3 - 5 circles.

Tel: 669177 Mrs. Koch.

#### FOR RENT TWO MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENTS

Each consists of two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen and bath.  
Fully furnished, central heating and telephones.  
Location: a) Jabaal Amman bet. 3rd & 4th Circles  
b) Shmeisani near Birds Garden.

Tel: 641443 - 642351

#### CAR FOR SALE DUTY FREE

Mazda 323 model 1979 JD 450 - good shape - air conditioned.

Please call Joe'l Verron, in the evening  
815127 Amman.

#### DELUXE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1. 2 bedrooms, 2 verandas, salon, sitting, dining, kitchen, separate central heating, solar heater and telephone.  
2. Same as above. Available 3 furnished and 2 unfurnished bedrooms.

Call tel: 846162

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.







